THE PEACE FACTIONISTS OF THE NORTH -

It is a sad mistake to suppose that the peace

factionists of the North constitute a large or

comparatively small body, without influence

enough to swerve the great conservative party

of the couptry a hair's-breadth-from the true

line of patrictic duty. This fact is exempli-

fied very impressively in the recent action of

the Democracy of New York, from which it

a peace faction in the party, so decisively and

so quietly was the policy of the faction over-

ruled by the State Convention, in favor of the

Border State policy which the Union Democ-

racy of Kentucky first announced and has

ever resolutely maintained. The peace faction,

notwithstanding the well-known energy and

boldness of its leaders, was unable to raise so

much as a ripple in the smooth counsels of the

Democracy of the Empire State. The peace

faction cut no figure whatever in the Con-

vention. It produced no manner of impres

sion on the proceedings of the body. The

New York World very fairly exhibits the

case. "It is true," says the World, "we have

had a small peace party in New York; but

while we have respected in them the right of

free discussion, we have made no concessions

to their views, merely allowing them (what

they had a just right to claim) their propor-

tional delegation in the State Convention.

We adhere to the platform on which we car-

ried the State last year: a platform of which

the main plank is the conservative war reso-

lution unanimously passed by both houses of

Congress during the party interregnum in

the summer of 1861; a platform on which all

loyal men can alike stand both in slave States

and free States, and on which the Kentucky

election has been as triumphantly carried

this year as the New York election was last.'

This is entirely true. "It is," the World

philosophically adds touching the peace fac-

tionists, "in the very nature of Democratic

freedom that men will sometimes run into ex-

cess. These irregular tossings of the sea of

liberty furnish the main argument of despots,

who thence reason that men are too heady to

be trusted with self-control. But it is a shal-

low and short-sighted view that judges of

things by their immediate rather than their

ultimate results. And our peace friends have

fallen into a similar error in reasoning about

the war that the administration has in rea-

oning about them. There is no more

ustice in. arguing, as Mr. Fernando Wood

does, that because this war has been attended

with arbitrary arrests and unconstitutional

tion, they ought not to be allowed. In fact,

of the two; for it is making a very foolish

concession to the administration to say that

its violations of the Constitution are necessary

concomitants of war." Such is the view of

the peace factionists of the North taken by a

Northern journal which will certainly not be

accused of undue charity for the men charged

officially with the conduct of the war. Ia our

judgment, the view, in respect to the strength

as well as to the character of the peace faction.

North is the mere spawn of radicalism, and

will perish with its generator. Meanwhile,

it at worst will remain in the future, what it

has been in the past, a pestilent but power-

less faction. We, however, believe that in re-

culminating point. We believe it has "touch'd

to overrule it to the ends which all true pa-

From the beginning, Ohio has been loyal. No regiments have gone forth from that State

to aid in the destruction of the Republic. Kentucky was delivered from the Rebel Con-

federacy by Ohio and Indiana troops. Kentucky journals express no gratitude for their deliverance.—Madison (Ind.) Courier.

rebels, Ohio and Indiana troops came prompt-

ly to the rescue, and we can say of the Louis.

again in the strongest language it could com-

mand. Still we may presume that they came

in that of Kentucky, and far more in the

cause of their country than in that of the

whole three States together. Moreover, Ken-

tucky rallied more troops for her own defence

than were sent to her by either Indiana or

Ohio. But who thinks of the armies of Meade

and Rosecrans and Burnside and Gillmore

and Grant and Banks and Steele as fighting

for the particular States in which they happen

When John Morgar, not long ago, made a

raid through Indiana and Ohio, spreading

consternation in every direction, General

Shackelford, at the head of several thousands

of Kentuckians, pursued him through both

States. Gen. S. and his men pursued Morgan

and his men not as an especial favor to either

of those States but as a duty to the nation.

Theirs was the chief agency in capturing him.

But they never expected, and we are not aware

that they have ever received, any particular

thanks from Indiana and Ohio. They are sat-

sfied to have done their duty as soldiers of

Shame on those who would excite jealousy

It would have been well if this war

could have been carried on to its close with-

to be? Oh it is contemptible.

the Republic.

among the loval States!

largely recruited by the draft.

as any other nation ever did.

are worth having.

The draft may be hard in some cases.

abundantly. At last the "grape-vine reports"

A FATHER'S GARLAND.

Before her face ye cover; Why should the cold and yawning grave Take her from those who love her.

Bear the beautiful to the tomb, We may no longer stay her;

In vestal white array her.

A single auburn tress I crave,

Bear the beautiful to the tomb.

Denote the day's dec!

Disturb no placid feature,

The last of a mortal crea

Deep is the sleep she's fall'n upon

Lay her near her mother's tomb.

Ere the shadows and evening gloom

triots cherish.

influential body. They in fact constitute a

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PRENTICE, Editors.

AGENTS.

M. Lambdin, Hopkin

MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1863.

There was very severe fighting beeen Rosecrans and Bragg on Saturday, and was probably resumed yesterday. The fores of the conflict seem to have wavered, we judge that the advantage on the whole very decidedly on the side of the Federal

wallt, for we may be able to announce it on unnext page or at any rate within the next tew hours. Evidently Bragg, reinforced from all quarters, is in command of a tremendous We have no doubt that his army greatly bers that of Rosecrans. While the United States has probably twice as many able-bodied men as the rebel Confederacy, it is exceedingly to the discredit of our military uthorities that the gallant commander of the Army of the Cumberland must encounter ach heavy odds in a battle of the mightiest nt. Why is not Gen. Rosecrans at the ead of a hundred thousand men?

THE UNION OF THE CONSERVATIVES OF THE UNTRY IN THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECrion.-We take the following article touching this point from the New York Journal of

MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEES.—The two Democratic National Committees, popularly known of old as the Douglas" and "Breckinridge," and the Bell-Everett" committee of former days, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. Nearly two hundred gentlemen were present, among hom were many of the active and well-own conservatives of the loyal States. The eting was strictly private. It was known, owever, that August Belmont was chosen chairman, and Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Cottman, of Louisiana, were appointed secretaries. Over two hours were spent in the friendly discussion of propositions; one suggesting a coalition between all MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL stitions; one suggesting a coalition between all rersons of whatever name who opposed abolitionism, another fixing the day upon which the joint committees should meet and call a National Conservative Convention, &c., &c. It was agreed on all hands to hold a National Convention, to which not only the Democratic party but all who subscribed to the essential doctrines of that party should be invited; but it was thought inadvisable to issue such a call till after Congress had assembled. No definite in positive action, it will be seen, was taken; mutual concession and harmony was during the conference as to leave lit-t that the committees will be prepared gether for the good of the country at

ocerning the same meeting, the Editor of he Washington Constitutional Union, who a member of one of the Democratic comees, and who was present at the meeting,

ays in his paper: The action taken was substantially as re-ported in the newspapers, viz: to defer for the present fixing a time for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. Besides this, ex-cept an unflinching determination of those present to effect the union of all the conservaelements of opposition to the radical Abo-policy of the Administration, nothing entered upon. Even the resolution of the his patriotic purpose, was not adopted for easons quite satisfactory to the meeting Doubtless the committees, now really a unit the in due time, determine the place and counsels all who are sincerely and for the maintenance of the "Con-

Quoting these remarks, the Editor of the ston Post, who is also a member of one of the Democratic committees, and who was also resent at the meeting, adds: "The meeting in New York referred to by our Washington ntemporary was not confined to the mem bers of the national committees, but embraced gentlemen who had been specially invited from all the States to meet the committees, for interchange of opinion; and no more than stice is done, by the Constitution, by the alon to the patriotic feeling that animated the meeting in reference to a consolidation of the conservative element. The sentiment uttered by eloquent and worthy representatives of the great and controlling States of the Republic, was high-toned, confident, and inring; and rose to that comprehensive patritism that only can save the country. All agreed that every consideration of honor and of duty required that old divisions be ignored and that the single rally cry ought to be, the preservation of the Union on the basis of the Constitution gainst all its enemies at home and abroad.' This assurance is certainly a very cheering one; for, on such a basis with such a rallying cry, the conservatives of the country can noite, and, if they can unite, they will tri-We cannot believe that at the proper me the three committees will find any real fficulty in joining together in the call of a single National Convention of the con-dervatives of the country. Assuredly we are at present unable to foresee any such difficulty. The conservatives themselves are now really a unit on the true basis, as well as their veral committees. The problem of union is n its main features already solved; and, when we reflect that union is the condition of sucess, and that success is on all sides felt to be a luty, we can harbor no apprehensions respecting the minor features of the problem. The tion will be undoubtedly as complete as it is feasible. There is but one essential in the case, which is a basis declaring explicitly for

stitutional integrity. Give us this, and the we have the testimony of the patriotic plished Editor of the Boston Post on this basis the committees are now ously agreed. We cannot but look this fact as a very inspiring omen.

the suppression of the rebellion and for the re-

lishment of the government in its con-

Those Editors who talk so much about

be each his own "fool-killer." Mr. Houk, of the Nashville Journal, had do one of two things-stop stealing

aphs or spell his name Hook. Prodigal men build expensive houses to away from, and Gen. Bragg builds fortifi-

Mr. Freeman, an English writer, has tely published a very able and learned work on Federal Government, in which he pays this high tribute to the American Union:

The American Union has actually secured, The American Union has actually secured, for what is really a long period of time, a greater amount of combined peace and freedom than was ever before enjoyed by so large a portion of the earth's surface. There have been and still are vaster despotic empires, but never before has so large an inhabited territory remained for more than seventy years in the enjoyment at once of internal freedom and an exemption from the scourge of internal war.

This tribute should sink deep into the Amercan mind. It is pregnant with salutary inspirations. It is, as the Boston Post says, no years research into the working of the Federal system in all ages. It is a recognition of what came from the terrible calamities of the war of Independence and the subsequent wear and tear of mind in the civic field lest, after all, the libelling Philistines-the abolitionists-might still rejoice in seeing a nation, without the Corinthian capitals of a nobility, given over to the hell of anarchy. Instead of this, there was seen the noble form of constional Freedom. "America," wrote the great-hearted and clear-headed Sir James Mackintosh, as he looked on the sublime scene, "has emerged from her struggle into tranquillity and freedom-into affluence and credit, and the authors of her Constitution have constructed a great permanent experi mental answer to the sophisms and declamations of the detractors of Liberty."

Two years ago we might have cited such adgments from motives of pride, or out of exultation, or as argument to set against other systems; but now we cite them to strengthen a sense of duty. No people the sun ever shone upon ever did more for nationality than the loyal people of the United States have done and are doing, to sustain this great government. Let the estimate of the administration be what it may, man and woman, over this wide land, unquestionably, have evinced a devotion to country rising to the sublime and divine, as, smiling through their ears for the precious sacrifice of blood, they keep sending forth more, and offering treasure in abundance for this cause; and it look on and coolly resolve to turn this to party account! But, letting this go, back of it all is the great cause of preserving and transmitting this American Union; the union of coequal States and no other union-the Constitution set up by the Fathers, and no other Constitution. Let this ever rise uppermost. Let the PEOPLE distrust and abhor the transcendental phalanx who prate of new Unions-Constitutions with modern imprevements; for assuredly they are the vagaries of unprincipled

ambition, or of diseased imaginations. The people owe to themselves, to posterity, to the world, the severest introspection. Such great testimonies as we have cited ought to sink deep into the popular heart. They come now with power. They are reminders of the greatness of the trust committed by the noble men who founded our nation; of the solemn responsibility as to the use of this trust; of the interest which the human race have in its perpetuation. The eves of the World are now on this people. Let them continue to act, as they certainly will, by a supply of men and money, for the war, and by waiting patiently the revolutions of the political wheel, as though they meant to make good the great thought of Mackintosh, that our Federal Government is a per-

manent experimental answer to the sophisms of the detractors of Liberty. A great deal has been said about our indulged in regard to them, but results seem to show that the New Ironsides is fairly worth the whole of them. She has exhibited her inmparable superiority at Charleston. Fort Wagner, as a contemporary says, was always silent when the Ironsides engaged her. The rebel garrison were unable to stand at their The bomb-proof was their only safety. And among her many brilliant exploits, her conduct when the Wechawken was aground off Moultrie was not the least. It appears, that, early in the morning, the Weehawken, having run aground at ebb tide, was in a per ilous position. The rebel batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie concentrated upon her a well-directed and severe fire, which, to insure her safety, it became necessary to silence or divert. For this purpose the entire Monitor fleet was sent to her relief, and anchoring as near as possible to Moultrie, they opened upon that fort the severest fire of which they were capable. Yet they were unable to either silence the for or draw the rebel fire from the Weehawken, which every hour was becoming more exposed to the enemy. Her commander, however bravely fought his vessel, and though hard aground, he continued a rapid fire upon Moultrie, sending, in the course of his deence, s fifteen-inch shell into the magazine of the fort and exploding it with fearful havoc. The inequality of the fight soon became evident; th Monitors had ten guns to the enemy's hundred, and the latter, thinking that they would finally succeed in sinking the Weehawken, did not intermit their fearful fire upon it. At this critical juncture the Ironsides moved up into action. Taking a position one thousand yards from Moultrie she dropped her anchors stem and stern, and opened fire upon the rebel works, pouring broadside after broadside into them The rebels immediately withdrew their fire from the Weehawken and concentrated it upon the Ironsides, hitting her during the action over a hundred times. Not one of these shots inflicted the least damage. For five hours she withstood this cannonade, silenced Moultrie, made

certain the safety of the Weehawken, and Commodore Rowan retired from the action with his ammunition entirely exhausted, but his vessel uninjured. The following is an estimate of the amount of iron thrown by the Ironsides into Moultrie during this gallant and daring action. Owing to her being anchored, she was able to use only one broadside, namely, eight eleven-inch guns and one twe hundred-pound Parrott. The eleveninch gun can be fired once every ten minutes for ten hours, throwing at every discharge a solid shot weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. The two-hundred pound Parrott is nided by the same rule. The time of the ronsides' action was five hours. During this period she fired about four hundred and fifty rounds, or poured into Moultrie eighty-two thousand pounds of iron. Such is the brief outline of the Ironsides' exploit of last Tuesday, and we more especially refer to it inasmuch as it not only again demonstrates her superiority as an iron-clad, but it was also the means of preventing the destruction or capture of the Monitor Weehawken, which has too glorious a past history thus to fall a victim to rebel

A rebel correspondent speaks of "the eagle spirit of John Morgan." Tennyson, in his fine stanzas on "The Eagle," begins with

"He clasps the crag with hooked hands." The line should be slightly changed for application to John Morgan-He clasps the nag with hooking hands.

There's a good deal of the Devil in the ebels. They sometimes fight like him, frequently run like bim, and always lie like

It is said that Gen. Sickles is fast reovering from his severe wound, and that his wife nurses him devotedly. They are a Sickle-

Jeff Davis says in one of his letters that "men can't escape the truth." We may how close they can steer to treason and miss say of Jeff that truth can't escape him.

doubt that the fine Army of the Cumberland has met with a very bloody repulse beyond Chattanooga and fallen back to that strong-We have for some time past had a painful anticipation of exactly what has here occurred. General Rosecrans's army has been treated most unjustly by the high military authorities of our country. The rebels | would not appear that there is such a thing as have of course known exactly, or very nearly so, the strength of our forces, and they have been so situated in regard to railroad facilities, points of attack, defence, &c., that they could in one week concentrate more than casual, off-hand, hap-hazard remark; but the | three fourths of the whole military strength judgment of a candid English historian of of the Confederacy to overwhelm the Army Federal Government, given after ten of the Cumberland. All this being undeniably true, we have not seen how the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, or any member of the Cabinet, or the Generalin-Chief at Washington, could doubt for a moment that a rebel concentration would be made in the Southwest in overwhelming

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863.

There is unfortunately no room to

force. When the whole truth is known, we shall no doubt find that the legions by which General Rosecrans has been repulsed are perfectly tremendous. And they can either follow him up or separate, and, if they separate, every regiment of them can probably in a single week be back where it was summoned from in Bragg's exigency. Rocecrans and Burnside and the troops

under their command have unquestionably done all for the country that circumstances permitted, but there has been a sad lack of generalship in higher official quarters. That lack has been scandalous, and no one can tell what its consequences may be. There is no telling how many more thousands of rebel troops may be poured from all directions into Tennessee, while Meade will be doing nothing upon the Rappahannock and while Grant and Banks will have little of importance that they can do in the South. There is danger, great danger, that, even if Gen. Rosecrans is able to maintain his position at Chattanooga, the enemy may flank him or pass directly by him on one side or on both sides, compel his precipitate retreat amid great risks, and threaten or even occupy a large portion of Kentucky and all that part of Tennessee that has been recently evacuated. If Gen. Bragg, with the seemed as though those in power could not aimy that he now has or may soon have, were to strike for Kentucky as he did a year ago, Gen. Rosecrans, with the comparatively small force under his command, might not be able to follow him and drive him out as Gen.

emancipation, it ought therefore to be imme-We ardently hope to hear good news soon diately given up, than there is in arguing, as from the Chattanooga region, but we do not despots do, that because free institutions proexpect it very confidently. duce party turbulence and demagogic ambi-

Much of the existing confusion of thought respecting the suspension of the priv- | the despotic argument is the least unplausible ilege of the writ of habeas corpus arises from the confounding of the suspension which is expressly authorized by the constitution with the suspension which is comprehended in the suspension of all laws except the laws of war. The latter right of suspension is a purely belligerent right, flowing from the mere recognition of a state of war, and appertains exclusively to the theatre of war; the former right of suspension is a purely civil right, flowing from a positive act of is a correct one. It accords fully with our Congress, and appertains to those parts of the own conviction. The peace faction of the country where the civil laws are in operation. Manifestly the two are entirely distinct; and by clearly keeping in view the distinction all the current fallacies on the subject at once disappear. It is only by overlooking this distinction that Mr. Lincoln conceives that he | ality the faction has reached and passed its as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy has a right to disregard the privilege of the highest point" of its "greatness," and will the writ of habeas corpus in places where the "haste now" to its "setting." We sincerely civil laws are in operation as well as in places | hope so. Be this as it may, we are convinced where the civil laws in general are suspended | that the conservatives of the North are dealing by actual and present war. It likewise with the faction in the very way best adapted is only by overlooking this distinction that the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer conceives that Congress can rightfully sus pend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus merely "in particular localities where the ordinary process of law can not be enforced.' The Editor mistakes the suspension expressly authorized by the constitution for the suspen sion comprehended in the suspension of all laws except the laws of war, as the President mistakes the latter suspension for the former. Hence, the one affirms that the Executive without the authority of Congress may lawfully suspend the privilege of the writ everywhere alike, while the other affirms that Congress itself can lawfully suspend the privilege only on the theatre of war. The same undamental misconception engenders both errors. The true view is, that, within the sphere of actual military operations, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended along with all other civil privileges and as a mere incident of the general suspension, whereas, in places beyond the sphere of actual military operations, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus can be lawfully suspended only by the express authority of Congress. The view of Mr. Lincoln involves the surpation of power by the Executive; the view of the Editor of the Enquirer involves the renunciation of power by Congress; the view we have stated involves the due exercise of constitutional power equally by Congress and by the Executive.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21. The Washington correspondence of the Herald has a statement to the effect that Alexander H. Stephens's mission to Washing-ton was to consult with the Federal authorities as to whether satisfactory terms of com-promise might be arranged so the Confedera-cy might be saved the disgrace of inviting foreign aid, said aid to be an arrangement with France, she to assist the rebels with fleets and armies in exchange for the possession of Texas. It is alleged that Stephens is now in aris effecting this arrangement.

The telegraphic despatch above appeared in the Journal of yesterday. The United States Government has been very often denounced for its refusal to receive Mr. Stephens and Mr. Ould, and we incline to the opinion that it made a mistake in not receiving them, but we have no idea that their design in attempting to visit Washington was to offer terms of peace on the basis of a restored Union. Their proposed visit was undertaken before the fall of Vicksburg, the fall of Port Hudson, and the retreat of Gen. Lee, and yet, just after those three events in comparison with the destiny of a mighty so disastrous to the rebels, Mr. Stephens made a speech at Charlotte, in North Carolina, from which we give the following extract, as published with many others of the same characer, by the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy:

As for reconstruction," said Mr. Stephen "such a thing was impossible—such an idea must not be tolerated for an instant. Reconstrucmust not be to created for an instant. Reconstruc-tion would not end the war, but would pro-duce a more horrible war than that in which we are now engaged. The only terms on which we can obtain permanent peace is final and complete separation from the North final and complete separation from the Rather than to submit to anything that, let us all determine to die lii

worthy of freedom. Nothing can be more certain than that Stephens and Ould did not wish to visit Washington with any intent to make a peace involving the restoration of the Union. They surely had in contemplation no mission that could possibly have been of any avail. And yet, as we have said, we think that it would have been better if the Federal Government had received the Commissioners.

ured near Bolivar, Miss., on whose persons were found the sum of two millions of dollars. designed for the rebel troops at Little Rock. The paymasters' escort, consisting of twentyfive men, were also captured.

They sent from Wisconsin what was called "The Iron Brigade." It has been tempered by fire till it is now the Steel Brigade

Beneath the weeping willow; With Lucy give her sleeping room And softly spread her pillow Angels hasten from realms of blis-Their watch above her keeping Those who seem continually trying The spot where his child is sleepin NEW ALBANY, Sept. 6, 1363. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1863.

RAILROAD TO EAST TENNESSEE-GENERAL LESLIE COMBS .- The Frankfort Commonwealth says the railroad to East Tennessee is being pressed forward with a vigor which guarantees a speedy and complete success. This is cheering intelligence. It will be hailed with universal gratification by the loyal people of the State. "Many of our citizens," Commonwealth remarks in reference to this important enterprise, "feared that it would fall through and that the impressment of slaves was a mere trick to mask an ulterior and improper purpose. . The energy and earnestness with which the work is being undertaken and pressed forward will we hope dispel all such fears." Our Frankfort contemporary proceeds very forcibly to paint out the importance of the enter-"The road," says the Commonwealth, if built in the midst of the terrible convulsions which have agitated the country, will be one of the grandest achievements of the age. and its influence upon the country in adding another link to hold it together, and another means of bringing the two sections nearer to each other, will be immeasurable. The conmences, to Kentucky and East Tennessee. will be in the highest degree beneficial. The material good and benefits which these States will derive will be some reward for the losses which they have sustained in other respects.' This estimate is just. It is not in the least overdrawn. Both the moral and material good of the enterprise when completed will unquestionably prove immense.

It would be unjust in this relation to omit operly to assign the honor of first suggesting the work in question. The Commonwealth is not guilty of such injustice. "It is just to truth and history," our contemporary fitly adds, "that the proper credit should be given to those who first suggested this great work. It is known to many, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the Union, that this credit is due to Gen. Leslie Combs, who at the breaking out of this rebellion not only made the suggestion for the road, but, by all his well-known energy and pertinacity, urged its speedy construction. His plans, maps, and suggestions were laid before the authorities at Washington-the propriety, wisdom, and necessity of such a road brought to the knowledge of the public in divers ways. His efforts, though received with favor by the President, were, for the time, fruitless, because of the opposition of a foolish Congress who could see nothing valuable that did not have the negro in it. Congress refused to second the wise foresight of the President; and not until a recent date was the work undertaken. The President saw and recognized its value, and so thoroughly did he believe in it, that he brought the mat ter to the attention of Congress in his message. We rejoice, and all Kentuckians will rejoice if this road is built. We hope that all the necessary aid will be given by the Goveinment, and that nothing will be allowed to interfere with those who are charged with its construction." In this hope we cordially ioin, as we do also in the well-deserved trib-

ute to the patriotic and gallant Combs. General Leslie Combs is a son of whom Kentucky is proud. And she may well be. He is a son after her own heart. He is deservedly a favorite of the whole family. In sagacity, in energy, in public spirit, in fidelity to the noble instincts of his native Commonwealth, and in unselfish devotion to the true principles of the government, General Leslie Combs stands now, as he has stood from the days of his early manhood, in the very front rank of the feremost men of Kentucky. He is indeed a marvellous man. He has measured himself with honor against three generations, and is ready for the fourth. His fine powers and his ious sympathies are as fresh now as they still "in the morn and liquid dew of youth." He is as vital in his virtues as Cleopatra was

Age cannot wither him, nor custom stale His infinite variety. Long may he live to enjoy the favor of Kentucky and the love of Kentuckians.

THE OFFICERS OF NEGRO REGIMENTS .- A Such paragraphs are illiberal and mischievous. When Kentucky was inwided by the Washington letter, dated the 8th inst., published in the New York Times, has the following important information relative to an mportant question which has been in terposed by the Confederates in providing for ville Journal that it thanked them over and a general exclange of prisoners: A gentleman from New York, the father of an officer in one of our colored regiments, who is now a prisoner in the hands of the rebels called on the President to learn what policy as much in the cause of their own States as

would be pursued by the government in regard to exchanging prisoners, and urged upon the esident to consent to no exchanges bei of colored regiments as other prisoners of war. The President said he would do all in his ower to effect the release of these off all others who are now prisoners in the South, but he was not prepared, nor would be con-sent to make the release of officers of colored regiments an indispensable condition to the renewal of exchanges. This government was prepared to exchange man for man with the rebels, even should they refuse to release officers of colored regiments in their hands. This would be done because this Government considered it unfair to make the cases of a few officers a test question, when a much larger number would be benefited by the resumption of exchanges, and the question of exchanging these officers was lett open for future consideration. He wished sincerely that they could be released speedlif, but Jeff Davis was a party to be consulted, and they could not be exchanged unless by agreement with rebel authorities. The question raised in regard to these effects was not covered by in regard to these officers was not covered by cartel, and officers of these regiments knew, when they entered the service, the peculiar risks incidental to their position, and for the present must endure the disagreeable consequences. The President, however, assured gentleman that any unusual or barbarous ers would cause retaliation on our part upor

the rebel prisoners in our hands. cut drafting. We have however been but fol-We see that it is seriously questioned lowing the example of all other great nations whether the President said what he is here in great wars. Great Britain has always filled represented to have said. At any rate he is her aimies by the draft; so has Austria; so n grave trouble concerning the matter. has Prussia; so has France. The immense persons of common sagacity must levies of Napoleon were made by the most surely have foreseen this trouble remorseless conscription. And our own artime when negro enlistments were mies of the Revolution and of 1812 were first talked of: we foresaw it and foretold it in the most earnest language. Certainly it is the President's duty to give up the is a terribly hard thing. But individual negro regiment business wholly and promptsufferings, sad as they may be, are very slight This business has undoubtedly been one f the greatest mistakes of his administra nation. The American people have had and still have far vaster privileges than any other

DEPRECIATION OF GOLD .- Every year wit nation, and they should be willing, in this nesses a recurrence in England of the fear that crisis of their existence as a nation, to make men of fixed money income are to be serious at least as great sacrifices for their nationality y troubled by a depreciation in the value of gold through its over production. The Cas-Fine grapes are coming into market sandra cry this year comes from Mr. Henry Fawcett, who, in a paper read lately before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, makes the calculation that if the The American eagle must never be dipresent yield from Australia and California vided. We can't think of putting up with a continues during the next ten years, £200, 000,000 of gold will have to be absorbed. After making the most ample allowances for the additional gold which would be required in consequence of the increase in wealth and population, he thinks that during the next ten years not more than £60,000,000 of gold can be absorbed by Europe without a depreciation in its value. The moral of the statement is that this depreciation will fall with particular severity on persons of fixed incomes, and that it is sufficiently probable to induce every prudent man to take every precaution to obviate its consequences.

We must say, however, that in our own country the danger to men of fixed incomes as well as to all other classes, is far less from the depreciation of gold than from that of

Some men seem neutral between the Union and the rebellion, and quite as many seem neutral between heaven and hell. When a man hasn't paid his whiskey-

bill, the due is on the rye.

A pamphlet, entitled "France, Mexico, and the Confederate States," has been published in Paris, and by many it is regarded as a semi-official exposition of the sentiments of Louis Napoleon. It urges the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France, and boldly avows the object of such a sten to be the destruction of the American Union so that her recent occupation of Mexico may be rendered permanent. While the Moniteur disclaims any intention on the part of the Emperor to change his relations with the United States, his sympathy with the rebellion has never been concealed. The namphlet goes no further than recognition and does not suggest any hostile measure in the way of intervention. Still we look with ome apprehensions at the anfriendly tone of this publication, even if it has been sent forth merely as a feeler. European despots fear the free institutions of this country, and gloat over the hope that they are destined to be swept away in the tide of civil war. We must remain firm, and determine to submit to no intermeddling in our domestic quarrel. We do not believe that France is anxious to go to war with this country. Such a course would auquestionably be unpopular in France, and Louis Napoleon has too many delicate and difficult questions on hand already to be in a condition to add to their number. Its press a few short weeks since was full fire and fury concerning Russia, and it has not only cooled down but has absolutely taken ground for a fraternization with that power, and an alliance between France and Russia is among the strange probabilities of European diplomacy. We hope this may be so, for the Czar is a fast friend to our country and would doubtless exert every possible influence to prevent any unfriendly act toward us. While, then, we regard the pamphlet with uneasiness, we do not believe that France will take the course which is indicated. It most unquestionably has all the desire to do se, but it is not policy at present to become embroiled in a war, which would be very exhausting to its exchequer, and, as waged thousands of miles away from Paris, would compel it to weaken its military strength in

A correspondent, writing under the signature of "Co-operationist" to the Georgia Telegraph, says :

and determined attitude.

As yet there are very few bold enough to come out openly for reconstruction; but there is reason to fear that there are some craven is reason to fear that there are some craven spirits who secretly harbor the wish in the ignorant hope of saving their property. But there is a class of people in the Confederacy sgainst whom the people should be warned, whose loyalty to the South it is impossible not to doubt. Croakers generally fall under this suspicion, but especially all such as endeavor to stir the embers of old party feeling against seceders—thus rekindling old party strifes, which everybody knows must tend to strifes, which everybody knows must tend to divide and weaken us, and thus give aid and omfort to the enemy.

Now, the time has long passed for disc

ing that subject. Secession is a fixed fact; we have been fighting two years for it; and I cannot separate between opposition to seceders cannot separate between opposition to seceders and opposition to secession, which means opposition to the war, and that means submission to Abraham Lincoln.

I cannot escape this conclusion except in
I cannot escape this description of the conclusion except in

instances where ignorance and malignity are so deep rooted as to blind a man to these inevitable results; and such men are, although they may not be conscious of it, enemies to the Confederacy, and should be regarded accordingly. cordingly.

It is said that the Alabama elections were

controlled by this idea. If so, I can but fear for Alabama. She has cast a seed into the earth that must spring up in dragon's teeth I warn the people of Georgia that there is at the bottom of this feeling and policy the germ of treason to the cause of the South—the cause of liberty and independence.

No doubt this anxious warning is perfectly well-grounded, though we should express it a little differently. We assure the people of Georgia that the principle at the bottom of this feeling and policy is the germ of loyalty to the cause of the South as well as of the Union-the true cause of liberty and independence. Let this germ be nurtured as the source of the future happiness and glory of the whole American without distinction of section. The germ which promises to bear as its fruits unity and peace on the basis of the constitution cannot e guarded too carefully or too fondly by the Southern people. If this germ shall be crushed out, their liberty and independence will be quenched forever. Let them cherish it, as they cherish their dearest earthly hopes. Yet a little while, and, thanks to the triumphant arms of the Republic, the germ will shoot up into a majestic tree, beneath whose branches all shall find honorable shelter and

repose. The rumor is repeated in the New York papers from Fortress Monroe that the rebels have evacuated Richmond and gone South. leaving the State of Virginia to the care of General Meade. The story is probable, since it is certain that a large portion of Lee's army has gone to reinforce Bragg, and other portions must have been sent to Beauregard.

SENT NORTH .- Eleven hundred and sixtytwo prisoners. Burnside's capture at Cumberland Gap, were sent North yesterday. They were in charge of Major Fitch and a competent guard. Their destination was Camp Douglas, Chicago.

During the last year the numerous diseases of the stable have carried off their thousands of horses, and John Morgan his tens of

Thirteen hundred prisoners will arrive from Lexington to-day, the remainder of the rebels taken at Cumberland Gap.

[For the Louisville Journal.] FROM THE PRAIRIES TO MY CHILDREN. BY REV. T. HEMPSTEAD.

One thousand miles, one thousand miles of mountain, city, plain, and dell die stretched between my roving feet, And where my loved and dearest dwell I walk the streets where hour by hour Go hurrying by the anxious crowd, I hear the roll of wheels, the clang of anvils rising harsh and loud;

I see the ceaseless tug for life,

The headleng race for power and gain,

Still westward like an army train; Here are blue skies and sunny fields, And for earth's toiling millions, ro To think, to love, to toil, to die In gardens of perpetual bloom. ere gleam the plains whose rich black por Not years nor tillage can exhaust, That level, vast expanse of green On which both eye and foot are lost I tread these plains, these sounds I hear

The tumult of the stream that rolls

These boundless fields that late in dreams Smiled, stretched their arms and called to These sounds I hear, these splendors see, And yet I hear, I see them not,
My inner eye is fixed upon
A sweeter and a greener spot,
Sweeter and greener for the tongues,
The little tongues that call my name,
The little bands stretched out whon I
Beturning through the gateway came
Though far, I walk and talk with them,
I may be class those little hauds:—

ne sits upon my knee, and one With upturned ere beside me stands.
The west winds sigh along the plain,
They to my distant ones will go;
The soit west winds that fan my brow On their less care-worn brows will blow y them the sparkling waters flow, Found them green hills and mountains ris Round me with harvest field and plain The prairie like an ocean lies;

What thoughts employ their infant minds,
What toys their tender hands to-day?
Have they known grief; and have they paused
To ask for me amid their play? know not, but I still will trust Them to his band to whem are known The Loving and the Changeless One,

GALESBURG, ILL.

In times of great public excitement, we are much too apt to be troubled by flying

That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker; Fach minute teems a new one. Terrible battles have been fought between Resecrans and the rebels, but they were anicipated, and we cannot doubt that all proper preparations were made to sustain and supcort the Union army. After his occupation of Chattanooga, Gen. Rosecrans, without any delay, pressed forward to obtain the command of the whole mountain region of Upper Georgis, a plan necessarily attended with great danger on account of the nature of the country and the construction of new roads over which to transport his supplies. The object of this advance was important; for it looked to the taking of Rome and Atlanta, the latter place affording the chief rebel supply of powder and other military stores, and occupying a central position between the Atlantic and Mississippi sections of the Southern Confederacy, the occupation of which would again divide the rebellion and completely isolate its parts. Every intelligent reader knows that Chattanooga is the centre of the Southern system of railroads, and the two great routes intersect at the point, from which it is 151 miles to Mashville, 100 to Knoxville, and 125 to Atlanta. The last two of these routes pass to the eastward of Lookout Mountains and Missionary Ridge, the latter being tunnelled on the way to Knoxville. On the west of the Lookout Mountains there is another railroad branch which leaves the Nashville track at Wanbatchie and runs southerly in the direction of Trenton. While Gen. Burnside, by the occupation of Knoxville, Kingston, London, and other Tennessee cities, has severed the northern line of communication, it has been the endeavor of Gen. Rosecrans to penetrate the country so as to occupy the southern line. The magnitude of the interests involved in the preservation of this, the last means of connected and rapid movements at the disposal of the rebels, would of course call forth the most desperate exertions. To effect troops have been hurried from every part of the Confederacy to reinforce Europe and thus expose itself to new combi-Bragg, for it is now evident that the nations against its policy. We may therefore key to the possession of Richmond is rest easy at present. Louis Napoleon has the in Northern Georgia. The rebels feel this will, but he is not now the master of a way and they will contest every inch of Rosecrans's to accomplish his designs. He has unmasked advance with all the energy of despair. Our himself without any reserve; we know what Union General has shown himself cool, wary. he would do if he dared, and this knowledge and energetic. He knows the strength that will prove our security, if we preserve a firm is opposed to him, and whether he can afford o act on the offensive or to content himself for a time with a defensive movement on Chattanooga. We have full confidence that whatever he decides upon will be wisely considered and matured. We do not profess to comprehend his strategy or to penetrate his intentions. His situation when explained will perhaps suggest the probability of his future movements to those who understand the science of war. We have tried to explain it, in order to relieve the apprehensions of the timid and those who fear that any reverse to the Army of the Cumberland may subject Tennessee and Kentucky to the repetition of those outrages and invasions which have marked the sistory of the last two years.

There has been some misapprehension in the public mind, as to the connection of Gen. Burnside with the movements in advance of Chattanooga, and reports, apparently well authenticated, have reached us that he had formed a junction with General Rosecrans, which now turn out to be unfounded. His field of operations is in an entirely different direction; it is a part of the one great plan, but as yet distinct and not directly co-operative. He will be heard from in a few days. The efforts of some of the Eastern papers to prejudice the public mind against him on the ground that he did not which now turn out to be unfounded. His reinforce Rosecrans, are either very malicious or predicated upon the erroneous information to which we have referred. He could not deflect from his line of advance without endangering the very advantageous position he has secured, and when his motives are made pubic the wisdom of his policy will be appar-

LOYALTY IN FLORIDA.-Persons recently ar rived at Washington from Florida declare that a majority of the people there are loyal, and would, if they could receive adquate aid and protection, soon rid the State of rebels. In several of the counties the rebel conscription has been resisted. Two of the enrolling officers have been killed. A scheme has been proposed to the Government to afford aid to the truly loyal. If this be done, it is hoped that loyal representatives may be sent to the next Congress from Florida.

The Democrat of yesterday morning gives publicity to a rumor that a large rebe force had invaded Kentucky through Pound Gap. As we have no good evidence on the near our eastern border, all rumors and re-

subject, we are inclined to discredit it altogether. There is no considerable rebel force ports to the contrary notwithstanding. When we read the productions of Fer-

ando and Ben Wood, we have to conclude that the Devil has never a right to "halloo, for he is never "out of the Woods. We trust that rebel hopes can no more

survive the present fall than human purity The most unpeaceable fellows ever known in this country are the "peace men."

If Gen. Bragg wants to do himself a good turn, let him turn humane and honest. Charleston has as many devils as Mary

Megdalen, and no Saviour to cast them out. DEATH OF GEN. SAM. HOUSTON .- The Richmond Whig announces briefly the death of the hero of Jacinto, as follows:

Gen. Sam. Houston died at his residence in Huntersville, Texas, on the 25th of July. was seventy years of age.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] Washington, Sept. 22.

It may be considered finally settled that there will be no draft in Ohio. The State is deficient eight thousand men only, which number will be readily made up by volunteer enlistments under the ample bounties the Provost Marshal General is able to offer.

Warrants for twenty millions have been passed at the Treasury for funds wherewith to pay the soldiers in the field.

The flag-of-truce boat which left Fortress Monroe on Saturday for City Point has not been heard from since. It is believed that the rebel authorities have detained her to prevent officers of the Sanitary Commission, who have been prisoners in Richmond and on their return, from giving information regarding

army movements.

New York, Sept. 23.

A Charleston harbor letter states everything very quiet there. The Herald's letter says a great deal of work is being done of an important character, which cannot at present be revealed, but the results of which will soon develop themselves. On Wednesday last a severe gale from the northeast continued to blow with great fury until Thursday night, when it moderated and finally died away.

Tents were blown down and their occupants NEW YORK, Sept. 23. Tents were blown down and their occupant compelled to remain out doors exposed to on of the severest rain storms I have witnesses for some time. Unusually high and huge waves rolled far on the beach over the levees waves rolled far on the beach over and com-of sand constructed about camps, and com-pletely swept down front rows of tents and drowned the soldiers. Vessels in the road priched and rolled violently, and many of

them dragged their anchors. Fortunately none went achore.

The rebel steamer Sumpter was sunk between Moultrie and Sumpter a few days ago. In what manner the Courier does not state.

Gov. Bonham has called an extra session of the State Legislature to meet at Columbia on the 27th of September. Gov. Bonham, in his proclamation, calls out all the arms-bearing population of the State over sixteen years of age, not in or liable to Confederate service, for State defence. The term of enlis

those accepted is six months.

The rebel battery on James Island has been busily engaged in shelling our camps on Block Island during the past three or four days, but had not occasioned a single casualty

The rebels seem to be under the impression that something is going on that does not promise well to their cause, as our men are silent and no guns have been fired on our alle recently. It is not improbable they are correct in their surmises; but these efforts to shell us out will signally fail to remove cause of these fears.

f these fears.

A World's special says Gen. Halleck has iven an order for the Army of the Potomac A World's appropriate Army of the given an order for the Army of the given an order for the Army of the 23, to move forward.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23, tab of the 221 has the

The Richmond Dispatch of the 221 has the following: Chichamanga, Sept. 20 .- After two hard days fighting, we have driven the enemy, after desperate resistance, from several positions, but he still confronts us. he still confronts us.

Losses heavy on both sides, especially in officers. We have taken twenty cannon and

BRAXTON BRAGG. ecrans has been heavily reinforced from Grant's army.

WASHINGFON, Sopt. 23. Washingfor, Sopt. 23.

Despatches from Rosecrans at Chattanooga on the afternoon of the 22d, were received by the government this morning. The enemy's attack on Thomas's corps Monday afternoon was handsomely repulsed, and Thomas's forces marched quietly to the position they were about taking when assaulted.

Official despatches on Monday state that two divisions of Longstreet's corps made a reconnois ance on Rosecrans' left, but no attack was made.

tack was made.

Rosecrans's order for the concentration of his entire command was accomplished Mondey night. He is now in a strong position, and can easily hold it until reinforced. tack was made. Sr. Louis, Sept. 23. General Blunt issued an address to the peo-

ple of western Arkansas in which he assures them that the Federal occupation is perma-nent, the whole Indian territory of western Arkansas being under his control, and all the rebel troops being driven beyond Red River, followed by the most obnoxious of the rebel

followed by the most obnoxious of the repercitizens.

He feels assured that the love and attachment for the Union is not extinct in Western Arkansas. Joy is manifested at the appearance of his troops.

He reports of delegations who have visited him from the interior of Southern Arkansas and of the arrival of hundreds of refugees to enlist in the army, and gives assurances to the fact. He feelingly alludes to the persecution of Union men, and closes the address as follows:

of Union men, and croses the made by citilows:

Many applications have been made by citizens for safeguards. None will be issued.

The best safeguard you can have is the American flag unfurled over your premises, and depert yourselves as becomes good and loyal
citizens. Your conduct must be your safeguard. If it be your desire to disenthrall
conselves from the tyranny and oppression to yourselves from the tyranny and oppression to which you have been subjected, and organize a civil government under the uspices of United States authority. Every facility will be afforded to accomplish that purpose. I leave the matter with you, trusting to the wise councils which may prevail cils which may prevail.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. From Rosecrans's army we learn that the From Rosecrans's army we learn that the Regulars—in our reserves—went into battle 1,600 strong and came out with only 415; this shows the persistence with which our troops contended for every inch of ground.

Gen. Rosecrans has performed wonders in reaching his present position after fighting, with his single command, against the immense forces of picked troops that were combined against him.

When the last despatches of yesterday closed the enemy was quite active, and had been

the enemy was quite active, and had been making approaches all the morning. Rose-crans's men were in line and ready for another

crans a men were in line and ready for another encounter.

Gen. Grabam, who commanded one of our brigades at Gettysburg, and was taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond, has recently been discharged, and reached here this morning. He has communicated important information to the Government, and is satisfied that only two divisions of Longstreet's corps, with all his artillery, have been sent to Bragg. In addition to that, two brigades under Gen. Picket, and the Wise Legion, were also detailed to reinforce Bragg. Gen. Graham says he saw eighty-one pieces of cannon moving across the bridge from Richmond, which were said to be going to Bragg.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23. A letter from Bahia, dated Aug. 22, reports the Vanderbilt and Mohican there. The following important announcement concerning the iron-clad rams in the Mersey

We are informed that Earl Russell on Wedvessels leaving their yards without ample explanation of their destination, and a sustainable reference to the owner or owners for whom they are constructed. It is now affirmed, moreover, that the French Ambassador has been appealed as to the possibility of a French subject having ordered vessels of this stamp of an English shipbuilder.

There is declared to come a proper official reply from his Excellency that no French subject has any legal right to possess or purchase vessels of-war either for himself or on behalf of others. essels leaving their yards without ample ex-

of others.

Earl Russell, it is said, argues to himself that these vessels could only be vessels for the warlike purposes of a State or an individual. His lordship holds that the Messys, Laird are

bound to declare and sustain an unimpeacha-ble testimony of such declaration to the gov-ernment for whom the steam rams have been

the opinion that if these vessels are for an individual owner, native or foreign, that individual could only be a privateer or single. The English Government is now firmly resolved to try the question in the courts of law, and, if amerced for damages, to make an ap-peal for support to the House of Commons.

CHATTANGOGA, Sept. 22.

No attack has yet been made by the enemy, though one was confidently expected to-day. Our position has been vastly strengthened, neanwhile, by additional works commanding the approaches from the South, while the flanks and communications are sample condithe approaches from the South, while the flanks and communications are amply cared for. The army is in the best of spirits since the fact became apparant that the fight on the Chickamanga was almost as much a defeat for the rebels as for us, and Rosecrans was rapturously received along the lines this evening. The only demonstration to-day was by a heavy column of infantry and artillery, which threatened our left, but crossed Missionary Ridge, toward Ringgold, without replying to our artillery. This is believed to be a movement to intercept Burnside, who is expected by the rebels. The Chickamanga reverse has probably been much overestimated at the North, but there is no occasion for further alarm for the safety of this army. further alarm for the safety of this army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) The army is now being paid off for July

and August. [Special to the Times.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. Washington, Sept. 23.

A military commission has been ordered to meet at Chicago, on the lat of October, to examine and reporton alleged abuses in relation to supplies of hospitals at that place, and also abuses in regard to pay received for soldiers discharged, and in supplying artificial limbs. It is reported that the enemy has removed a large number of prisoners from Richmond to Charleston to prevent Gilmore from shelling the latter city.

Washington, Sept. 23.

An unofficial despatch from Chattanooga of Monday last—when Longstreet's corps attacked the corps of Gen. Thomas—as a complete Union victory.

The fact that Thomas was able to join Gen. Rosecrans at Chattanooga on Monday receives positive confirmation in this despatch.

A number of soldiers' substitutes of the first army cops having been convicted of desertion, are sentenced to be shot to-day.

Capt. Ridgelay, commanding the steamer Shenandosh, reports, under date of the 17th off New Intet, North Carolina, that a blockade runner attempted to come out on the night of runner attempted to come out on the night of the 15th, but was driven back, and now lies

New York, Sept. 23: The Clyde-built steamer Jupiter has bee captured, while attempting to run the blockade off Savannah, by Warsaw Sound, by the gunoat Cimerone.
The Courrier des Etats Unis gives a categorical denial to the rumors of Free FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23.

The flag of truce steamer New York arrived his evening from City Point.

The Richmond Whig of the 23d is at hand, and reports three days hard fighing in Northern Georgia, with heavy loss on both sides. The rebel loss is 5,000, including many valuable officers. Among the killed are Brig. Gen. Preston Smith, of Tennessee; Brig. Gen. Woolford, of Georgia; Brig. Gen. Waltham, of Mississippi, and Brig. Gen. Helma and Deshler. Among the wounded are Srigadier-Generals Adams, Bunn, Gregg, Claybourne, Preston, and Benning. Maj. Gen. Hood, who was wounded, has since died.

The Whig, speaking editorially of affairs. The Whig, speaking editorially of all thout Chattanooga, is quite desponding.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1863

Bridge-burners have been at their in-

cendiars work again upon the Nashville Rail-read, and destroyed the structures at Nolin and Bacon Oreek. There is not a Confederale soldier on the line of that road, and these depredators are rebel sympathizers who aid work of rebellion by interfering with Gen. Rosecrans's line of supply. There should be no mercy shown to them if caught: a long rope and a short shrift should be their fate, and full compensation for all injury sustained should be exacted from disloyal men who live in the vicinity where the burnings are allowed. The coming of these bands is always known, and full provision made for their accommodation; resident rebels act as their spies and guides, and keep them fully warned of the approach of Federal troops sent to intercept them. Every principle of justice demands that this population along the line of the railroad should be made responsible for all injury done to its bridges and trestle-works; cities are responsible for depredations committed by mobs, and on the same grounds the people of vicinities should be held accountable for these acts of incendiarism. A few summary examples would be certain to deter future raids. We were under the impression that all points on the road liable to attack were properly stockaded, and defended by adequate bodies of volunteers. We regret to find that the proper precautions have been neglected and that the guards at important bridges are inadequate to their defence. When the safety of the Army of the Cumberland depends upon an uninterrupted line of communication nothing should be neglected to secure it. Some months since, when it was presumed that our city was in imminent danger, the militia were called out, organized, and drilled, but after a short time they were disbanded. We urged, at the time, upon the military authorities, the importance of keeping up these organizations. They should be resumed immediately, and, if the volunteer force cannot dispense with the requisite men to guard the line of railroad, let the State militia be assigned to the service. Something must be done; these raids are disgraceful to the vigilance of our soldiers, for they can essily be prevented. In Western Kentucky, in the vicinity of Columbus, they are of very unfrequent occurrence because the rebel sympathizing residents are made responsible for them. Let the same excellent system of retaliation be adopted between here and Nashville, and we shall be subjected to no further mortification in chronicling the burning of Nolin and Bacon Creek bridges in broad daylight by insolent scoundrels who have no right to be regarded as a military enemy, but who are as arrant rascals as ever graced the cells of a penitentiary.

There seems to be no end to the tales of suffering that come up from the Unionists of the South. The details transmitted by correspondents with General Burnside confirm the many reports we have from time to time received of the inhuman atrocities committed in East Tennessee by the rebels during their reign over that section. From one we learn that there is hardly a neighborhood in which Union men have not been murdered, the rude and hastily dug graves and the bleached bones on the roadside bearing unmistakable evidence of the manner in which the assassins have performed their mission. While these crimes have been perpetrated in Tennessee, in the distant Southwest other and no less infamous transactions have marked the rule of the traitors. Gen. Blunt, in his rapid marches along the Western border of Arkansas, and even in that portion of the Indian Territory which he has rescued from rebel thraldom, discovered traces of the results which have invariably followed occupation by the enemies of the Union. Refugees by hundreds flocked into our lines, and from their trembling lips were related tales of suffering scarcely surpassed in their enormity by those of the barbarous ages. Men, women, and children have alike been made the victims, and at Fort Smith alonean old military post, and before the war a thriving post village, in the extreme western part of Arkansas-more than one hundred men have been executed since the rebellion began for expressing their devotion to their country, or merely because they were suspected of loyalty. Every section that is visited by our forces proves the truthfulness of the rumors which have come to us. The spirit which has actuated the rebels in this business is a burning disgrace to humanity. It is the spirit of devils rather than of men.

The New York Tribune says the war "has saddled us with a debt that will take bread from the mouth of every laboring man's child for generations, and send millions hungry to bed." And yet the Tribune advocates policy which cannot be carried out without making the war interminable and extinguishing the government at last. We advise the Tribune either to give up its policy or to state the national debt somewhat less poetically.

It is of no use to try to compel John Morgan to anything. He won't yield another

A very highly respectable citizen near Burksville, Ky, appeals to us to remind the military authorities that the border counties of this State, especially Cumberland and Clin top, need protection. He says:

They should be protected against such rebel tellhounds as Hughes, Furguson, Hamiton, & Co., and, also, against such Union hellhounds as Captain Coffel, alias Smith. The last named gentleman passed through our town with about thirty-five men some three or four weeks ago and committed all sorts of or four weeks ago and committed all sorts of depredations in our town and all the way through our county—such as stealing horses from loyal and disloyal citizens, stealing ladies' jewelry, wearing apparel, breaking open private drawers, &c., &c. And when I ap-plied to them as a Union man to give up a good Union man's horse they had stolen, they curred me for a damn rabel, and swore they would burn the town. I hope the military will send a few good troops in here and let them remain until they catch or drive off such scoundrels as I have mentioned. If they do not we are or shall be ruined.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH .- A corresponden of the New York World writes from Mem phis, Tenn., as follows:

I have had the pleasure of conversing with I have had the pleasure of conversing with two gentlemen who have recently come within our lines from the States of Alsahma and Southern Mississippi. The picture they give of affairs is not flattering to the prospects of the South. They give such circumstantial evidence of the dissatisfaction which exists as to entitle their expressions to more than ordinary oredence. The existence of the disturbance sat Mobile, which have been over-dignified by the name of "Bread or Peace Riots." is confirmed, and an appeal in the Register of the 6th, which I saw, corfoborates the statement. A serious controversy has lately someone. the 6th, which I saw, corroborates the state-ment. A serious controversy has lately sprung up concerning the currency. Quotations of gold are omitted from the papers. Large ransactions are being made in real estate, th people being anxious to hold anything rather than the treasury spawn. Cotton, sugar, and bacon show large and alarming advances in price. Debtors are crowding in with the "currency," which creditors are loth to re-ceive, but dare not refuse for fear of the law

At Selms, Alabams, where the note of war has always sounded like a mere echo, they are beginning to feel insecure. My informant says there are not many troops at Mobile, but Pemberton has several thousand negroes at work digging rife-pits and earth-works. Johnston has been removed, having gone to Atlanta to command in place of Bragg, but later reports say that he has been called to Richmond to take command of the Army of Virginia. I saw a despatch to the Register by the Southern Associated Press (which is considered semi-official), alluding to him as Commander-in-Chief. This, indeed, would indicate that Lee had retired, thus confirming indicate that Lee had retired, thus confirming the reports about the differences between Lee and Davis. Anyway the enemy seems to be in as bad a plight about commanders as we were some months since. Generally, I am informed, it looks as if the end were near. The desperate game of the South is apparent to all, and, as is generally the case with a certain class the more hopelessly they become in class, the more hopelessly they become involved in ruin the more they swear they are not. How far this alarm may spread, which is now almost a panic, we know not, but may indorse the opinion I heard, that, if the Government will but exert itself at this juncture,

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1863

Governor Bramlette, contained a recommen-All thoughts are now intent upon the vents that have taken and are taking place near Chattanooga. The information from that quarter is indefinite, but we all know that the most desperate and bloody fighting has taken place, and that, at the latest dates, the fortunes of the momentous and awful conflict were undecided. A despatch from Gen. Rosecrans at his headquarters on Wedganized they will be armed and subject to be nesday night said that he could not be disrillss. The importance of this movement is lodged from the position he occupied, and a despatch from a member of his staff written at about midnight of the same day said that fighting during that day had been going on. It is certain that the authorities of the rebel The companies are to be filled as nearly to the Confederacy, deliberately calculating their

strength and their opportunities, have hurled | maximum as possible, and as soon as a comalmost their whole might upon the Army of the Cumberland, outnumbering it most fearully. That our noble and glorious army has usteined itself under such circumstances as it has done, is and will remain a marvel in the history of wars.

It were idle for us to express any opinions s to what the final results of the conflict or series of conflicts between Rosecrans and the congregated forces of the rebel Confederacy are to be. We of course know not what reinforcements the two armies are respectively o receive, and we are not informed with much recision as to what their comparative forces were at the latest accounts, but we have the deepest, the strongest, the most heartfelt confidence, that our glorious troops, who have already performed such vast prodigies of valor, will, to the latest hour, do all that can be one by human prowess.

Humanity as well as policy requires hat our government should employ no meens of carrying on the war which will tend to intensify sectional asperities, or render it mrossible to restore the Union as it was and the constitution as it is. The people of the seceding States are anxious to return to their allegiance, but the coercion of the Confederate military despotism restrains them. When our troops occupied Jackson the sentiment was found to be almost universal in favor of peace, and yet the State of Mississippi entered into the rebellion with as much zeal as any of the cotton States. By our latest Southern advices we find that the people there are still more desponding. A correspondent of the Columbia South Carolinian, who is described as "one of the ablest citizens of Louisiana," by proposing the best means of conducting the war in future, exposes the utter hopelessness of the rebel cause. He suggests an entire change in the military policy, and as the Confederate currency is so much depreciated that it will soon cease to be available, he sees but one remedy, which is to issue no more paper money, to divide the whole Confederacy into two classes, the combatants and the producers; and as, while the war lasts, every one must be satisfied with shelter, food, and clothing, and nothing else, he maintains that the soldiers and officers, from the highest to the lowest, must fight without pay, as they need no money when provided with necessaries and their families are taken under the public care. He advises further that all the resources and productions of every farmer or planter should be put at the disposal of the Confederate Government without pay; that every woman and every child old enough for the purpose should be made to work without pay; and that Jeff Davis and every drill officer and employee should have no pay. In

relation to the policy of the United States. The Revue is a conservative journal. It says: fact, he goes the extreme length of proposing At the present time the achievements which that it shall be a penal offence to buy or sell have been completed on the Mississippi, as well as those which are about to take place in Europe, make us wish more than ever to see anything; but that food, raiment, shelter, and medicine should be secured to every one under a parish or county organization, controlled or this war come to an end. this war come to an end.

It is, in fact, easy to foresee the time, not far distant, when the United States of America will find themselves embarrassed by an excess of force remaining after this powerful upervised by the Confederate Government. By adopting those measures he thinks there would be no further increase of the public military effort, which will very soon have achieved its victory. In what direction will they then throw this surplus? Discorning republics have never liked permanent armies, nor have they been better pleased with such debt, as in fact no currency would be necessary for the time being, but every one who should have Confederate notes in his pocket would then feel that they are good, and that neighbors as that which our expedi he would have something to fall back upon when peace is declared. There certainly was never a more wildly utopian scheme suggested, and it seems alshould be devised by a sane man. He would resolve civilized society back into its original

press it into such narrow limits that it

will feel more rigidly the necessity of pacifi-

cation and laying down its arms. But a no-

ble, generous, and forgiving course might be

adopted which would command the admira-

tion of the whole Christian world, and extort

from our "erring brethren" the admission that

they had done wrong to the motives of those

who struggled to preserve the Union upon its

shown that the guaranties of the Constitution,

the full enjoyment of life, liberty, and prop

erty, and the incalculable blessings of national

government founded by our fathers and en-

benefits until this sad civil war was com-

it should fail, then we must fight our quar-

bitter antegonism. Let us hope that a true

bas dawned upon the Confederates, and

that its searching beams may develop the

abyss into which they are bastening. Let us

hold out once more the hand of reconciliation.

and if it is rejected we shall be blameless of

ravages of war, and in restoring the olive to

our hearthstones, every merciful and kindly

nterposition will be "twice blessed," impart-

to those who are their recipients. Let us be

its most holy attribute, and impress deeply

— earthly power doth then show likest God's
When me.cy seasons justice

Generals Grant and Rosecrans some

me since issued orders, that, as the Con-

federates had been driven beyond the Ten-

nessee river, and from all of Mississippi

west of the Central Railroad, the most rigor

ous penalties would be inflicted upon all irreg-

ular bodies of cavalry not mustered and

paid by the rebel authorities, upon all con-

script officers and and all those who aid them,

nd upon all persons detected in firing on un-

armed transports. This of course does not

embrace prisoners of war who are members of

legally organized companies, and whose acts

are in accordance with the usages of civilized

warfare. Gen. Burnside should extend this

order to the Department under his command.

as it would tend greatly to prevent the recur-

rence of bandit raids and bridge-burning par-

One A. R. Quantrell an uncle of

the murderer, has been arrested at George-

town for getting up false affidavits. The no-

torious Dr. Haynes (whose real name was

Quantrell), sent to the penitentiary from this

city for bigamy, is or was another of the

murderer's uncles. It must be a precious

ARRIVED .- Fifty-three rebel deserters, who

have taken the oath of allegiance to the

United States, arrived on the Nashville train

ties.

family.

last night.

upou our hearts the great truth that

rel out, and we shall have the consola-

neighbors as that which our expedition into Mexico has created for the Union. Moreover, the statesmen of the Union have always expressed very forcibly the dislike they have of European intermeddlings in the affairs of America. They have not feared, even at the moment when their situation was most critical, to proclaim boldly their opinion in this regard, and our proposals of intervention in favor of the South have not been of a nature to make them change it. savage elements, and have the Confederate to make them change it.

Thus it will result, with inexorable certain government play the rule of Ingomar the barbarian, distributing spoils and flocks to r, that if our occupation be prolonged it will ad us straightway into a war with the United suit the wants of its followers. The whole States. It is not for us at this moment to argument of "one of the ablest citizens of treat of such a war, but if the French government intends to sustain it, all its united forewill not be too much, and it will be som Louisiana" would be unworthy of more than a passing smile at its bombastic phraseology thing more to prepare for than a campaign in did it not develop the important fact that the Poland. There is still time for it to take advice and to think of the future, but that time will very soon have passed away. We were considered confirmed pessimists when we asserted, at the outset of the expedition, that the rebellion confesses itself crippled in finance and resources. Is this, then, not the proper time to develop such a "policy of conciliation" as can be adopted without detriment to the six thousand Frenchmen of the first co would not suffice to take Mexico; to-day the first corp Union cause? Is it not the critical juncture limit ourselves to praying that the summons of the United States may not surprise us while when our Government can magnanimously withdraw what it has regarded as necessary we are unprepared for it, and at the same time engaged in Europe in an adventure, neither the chances of which nor the subsequent conmilitary measures, but on the policy of which the country is widely divided? We do not advise any relaxation of our efforts crush the rebellion, or to com-

Although America is still a land of myste ry, the defeat of the South can now be considered a settled affair, not because resistance has become impossible (for the Confederates may make it endure almost indefinitely by reastering the struggle from the circumfer-nce to the centre), but because this resistance will hereafter be hopeless and without end. In the new condition to which the irremeliable fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson has prought them the Confederate States would very soon be suppressed, even without being attacked, for want of life and the power of expansion. The most humane and at the same original basis; and that sad experience has time the most adroit policy counsels the North not to abuse her victory, but to spare a blood which has been shed but too much in these desperate battles. To attain this end it has out to wait; its enemies will surrender at disunity, leading to national wealth, honor, and cretion, of their own accord. The feeling they will have of their impotence will be more efficacious than the most severe wounds. The late success of the North has restored to the Union the States bordering on the Missispip; the others, reduced to their unsupported powers, may still continue to defend themselves, but it will be a defence of desperation. prosperity, can be conserved only under the joyed by their descendants with unparalleled menced. Let such a course be tried, and if ion of not having provoked or intensified the

The Revue closes its article with the following picture of the operations of our free institutions regulated by constitutional law and the influences of the ballot-box : perception of the wicked folly of the struggle And, a few months hence, behold the spec And, a lew months nearest benefit the spec-tacle that the republic of the United States will offer to the world. The man who holds between his hands these formidable forces— who has raised more than a million of men, who has received taxes for thousands of mil-lions of money, who has disposed with a sovereign power for several years, of the most the bloodshed in future. In arresting the

the most vivacious and the most wealthy people on the face of the earth-that men will come forward to resign his patriotis dictatorship to the people who have confided it to him, without having made an effort to ing blessings to those who exert them, and retain it for a moment longer than it was the vicegerents of Heaven in the exercise of legally his: he will return into the crowd o bis fellow-citizens poorer than the day he issued from it, and no one will dream even for an instant of being astonished! O, happy land, grand nation, noble examples of the purity of its citizens, of honor and of public

We do not venture to hint that the Revue has a bitter sarcasm concealed under this last apostrophe which is skilfully directed against Louis Napoleon and his empire of usurpation

and force. "There never was a time," the Boston Post says fruly, "which called for such unity of action on the part of all conservative men as the present. The Union, the Constitution, and self-government are attacked by seces sionists in the South, with arms in their hands. The Union, the Constitution, and self-government are attacked by partisan officials in the North. Against the one we must use the bullet, against the other we must use the ballot. We must oppose these two powers by all the legitimate means in our hands, if we would save the Union the Constitution and self-government for the present generation and posterity." Such is the great end to be achieved, and such is the true way to achieve it. In this way let all conservatives walk hand in hand unto the glorious goal.

Horace Greeley undertakes to say how he would probably have felt if he had been a nigger. We guess he would have felt pretty much as he does now.

Bes Judge Tator, late of Miami county, Kansas, has been hung. Why not boiled or reasted?

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1363.

The first special order issued by Adin-

tant General Boyle, after his appointment by

dation that companies should be immediately

organized in each county, as a means of self-

rotection against guerilla raids and bandit

robbers. It is desired that this organization

should be effected under the amended State

Guard Law of August 31, 1862. The Adju-

tant General says as soon as companies are or-

called out to repel invasion and suppress gue-

signified by the declaration of the order, that

unless a sufficient number of companies are

soon formed for the purpose of defence, a draft

from the Enrolled Militia will be ordered.

pany is organized under the law, the com-

manding officer will transmit to the headquar-

ters at Frankfort a complete roll of the offi-

cers and men, when the former will be com-

missioned, and such orders given as the public

We have been informed that in some sec-

ions of the State it is feared that this organ-

ization will materially interfere with the re-

cruiting service, but we cannot believe it will

so operate to any very injurious extent, when

it is understood that voluntary enlistment for

home defence will preclude the resort to a

draft. We took occasion yesterday to repeat

and enforce our opinions upon the propriety

and the necessity of a complete enrolment

this had been done over a year since, immedi-

ately after the State Guard Law was purified

from the odium which the recreant S. B.

Buckner had attached to it, the State would

have saved an immense amount in its ability

to suppress the military brigandage which the

rebels carried on, and we should also have

been able to render invaluable aid to the Union

army in the protection of bridges and lines of

supply. We are therefore glad to see that the

chief executive officer of the government as

Commander-in-Chief has moved so promptly

in the matter. Gen. Bramlette in his canvass

during last summer promised repeatedly that

should he be elected he would lead to the field

in the emergency of another invasion an ade-

quate force to repel it. Of course this promise

was predicated upon the willingness of the

State militia to perfect their organization, and

it will be a lasting disgrace to our citizen sol-

diery if it should become necessary to resort

to a draft in the default of a voluntary enrol-

Let not only our enrolled militia, but those

of the reserve, act promptly in this matter,

and nobly second the exertions of Governor

Bramlette and his Adjutant General to put the

State in such a position of defence that all ap-

prehensions of other raids may be dismissed.

Especially should this be done in our city and

county, where such large interests are involved

in the necessity for adequate protection. The

campanies which were organized a few months

since can easily be reconstructed, enrolled, of-

ficered, and thoroughly prepared for any ser-

We have already referred to the pam-

blet published in Paris, supposed to reflect

the sentiments of the French Government, in

which the recognition of the Southern Con-

federacy is urged as the means of impairing

forever the unity of our nation. As an offset

to this venomous writer, we quote with pleas-

ure the opinions of the Revue Nationale in

vice they may be called upon to perform.

and thorough drill of the State militia. If

exigencies demand.

THE SITUATION - When we regard thee yents which are progressing at the various points where the war is most prominent, it is impossible to avoid being struck with the reckless desperation which is manifested by the leaders of this most unrighteons rebellion When they are driven to weaken themselves before Richmond; to withdraw troops from the defence of Charleston, and to leave Mobile almost unprotected, they present unmistakable evidence that the proportions of the war, even in their own eye, are dwindling to a single focus. The results at Chattanooga, whatever they may have been, or whatever they may be, cannot at the worst do more than prograstinate the war, and permit the rebellion for a few months longer to devastate this fair land. Give to the rebel leaders all that they hoped for at Chattancogs, and new hosts, panoplied the invincible armor of freedom, would still confront them, and compel them to respect the authority of the government, and yield loyal obedience to the laws. No nation was ever base enough to relinquish its nationality until it was powerless to struggle further, nor is the ignominy reserved for the Anglo-Saxon race to present an example which would be disgraceful to the meanest state that has ever been dignified with the title of nation. But, unless we are lamentably deceived, the talked of reverse at Chattanooga has either been no reverse at all, or has been as great a check to the advancing rebels as it has been to General Rosecrans. With all the powers of the rebellion concentrated to overwhelm that gallant soldier, he still presents an unbroken front, and calmly awaits, in his fortified position, the reinforcements which will soon enable him to resume the offensive, even against the entire army which recognizes Bragg as its General. Ere this, it s probable, Gen. Rosecrans has been reinforced, and from this time reinforcements will pour in upon him until he is in a position not merely to await the enemy but to seek him. Some are apprehensive concerning the

safety of General Burnside; but in that apprehension we do not participate, for he is able a soldier to allow himself to be surprised, and we have elsewhere this morning expressed our opinion as regards his immediate situation. But the important question is Dare Bragg divide his army to attack Burnside and secrans simultaneously? We think not; because by so doing he gives us all the advantages of a junction formed, and relieves Rosecraps from the pressure of superior numbers. What force, then, is there at the disposal of the rebel leaders which can seriously threaten Gen. Burnside? None that we know of, unless Jefferson Davis abandons Richmond and retires from Virginia. Already the capital of rebeldom is threatened, and requires every man that can be collected to prevent its falling into the hands of Gen. Meade. If it should be abandoned, the moral effect upon the hearts of Davis's coworkers in iniquity would be tremendous and still their object would not be attained. for General Meade would be upon the track of the flying foe, who would find in the hero Gettysburg and the liberator of East Tensessee the upper and nether millstones, the contact with which is known to be so crash-

Upon a survey, then, of the whole, we see reason to be despondent. "Treason has one its worst," and the rebel papers are grievously deploring their losses in the recent battles. They are not blatant with triumph, as they have been on former occasions, but, claiming some advantages, they either expressly or tacitly admit that those advantages have been nearly, or quite, counteralanced by their own losses. We admit the mporary anxiety which all good men must feel while an important event is still uncertein: but, whatever the fate of that particular event our confidence in the future is still unsbaken. Administrations may pass away, cabinets be dissolved and reformed, enthusiasts awake from their delusions, recreant fanat icism be cast out to fester with the rejected errors of the nest but the carres still remains the omnipotent cause of nationality and civilization still retains its sway o'er "the conlless core of human hearts." The battle for existence, for enlightened government, for numan rights, and human progress, still advances to glorious success, while the myrmidons of treason and the hosts of oppression fall steadily and surely before it, for

Freedom's battle, once begun, Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son Though baffled oft, is ever wou!

In vindication of Gen. Burnside, who has been reflected upon for not having reinforced General Rosecraps, Parson Brownlow communicates to the Cincinnati papers some facts relative to the geography of that country. It is one hundred and ten miles from Knoxville to Chattanooga; and Lafayette, in the neighborhood of which the recent battles commenced, is about forty-five miles still further south. When Buckner retreated from Knoxville he burned the bridges behind him, bus throwing impediments in the way of the dvance of Burnside, who was also detained by the absolute necessity of watching the estern approaches of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, then in full possession of the rekels, and by means of which a large army under Longstreet was expected to pour down upon him from the direction of Lynchurg. In addition to this, it is stated that the country in North Georgia is rather level, with hills and ridges springing up at intervals, and separating one valley from another; the streams are sluggish and the banks usually high; the region is thickly timbered, with a heavy undergrowth, making it rether impassable for the operations of a large army. It is evident to every one who has carefully watched the situation in East Tennessee and Northern Georgia, that the successful holding of Knoxville and the Cumberland Gap would damage the rebels almost as much as the continued occupation of Chattenooga. The Richmond Examiner, in its painful solicitude after the recent advance of General Burnside, exclaimed:

It is a terrible thing to see the whole State to see the whole State of Tennessee, absolutely the whole, in the hands of the enemy. The South has striven greatly for it, and from Donelson to Chattanooga, every foot of the ground might be the grave of a soldier. We have not now an inch of Tennessee. Even the mountains, which are the back door of Virginia, are in the hands of the enemy. Chattanooga, one of the of the enemy. Chattanooga, one of the strongest military positions, has gone without a shot; and the Northern press pretends ough we do not yet believe it—that even umberland Gap has been surrendered by ose in charge of it. These are painful sub-

ects for reflection. It is not to be presumed that Gen. Burnside was not as fully aware of the importance of the advantages he had gained, as the rebels were of the disadvantages under which they abored from his successful advance and occupation of "the back door of Virginia." The despondency of the Richmond Examiner. in view of the terrible disasters, merely apprehended and not believed, has been doubly increased by its subsequent knowledge that the Cumberland Gap is in our power; we have seen the rebel General lately in command there and all his men pass through our city as prisoners of war. The importance of Gen. Burnside's operations cannot therefore be over-estimated, and it would be a most fatal olicy to abandon the ground which has been rained. He has therefore been intently engaged in observing the movements of the rebels, for it was natural to presume that any relief afforded to Bragg from the army of Lee before Richmond would be sent by the direct railroad route. This course however was not adopted, and the rebel reinforcements were forwarded by the circuitous route of railroads through the Carolinas and Georgia, thus evading the careful watch which Burnside was keeping at "the back door of Virginia." Many of our contemporaries still favor the

theory that Burnside will effect a junction with Rosecrans, and it has been asserted that orders to that effect have emanated from the War Department, while the despatches from Chattanooga published on Thursday stated that the rebels were making a movement to the eastward of Missionary Mountains, which was supposed to be directed against the

reconcile the truth of these reports with the licy which dictated the occupation of Knoxille, for, should Burnside leave that place, he would again abandon the heart of Eastern Tennessee to the terrors of the Confederate despotism from which he so happily relieved it but recently. This would be a fatal and wicked mistake-so fatal and wicked that we cannot believe it has been commit ed by Gen. Burnside on his own responsibility or under direct orders from the War Department. It would better far that Rosecrans should fall back on his formidable base at Chattanecga, and act on the defensive entirely, until he can be relieved from other quarters, than that Burnside should abandon genuine and lasting peace, to be cemented by mutual offices of friendship, comity, and re-Knexville, unless in a case of the most supreme necessity, involving the fate of the enire Army of the Cumberland. Under all these circumstances we must regard the animadversions of a portion of the Eastern press upon the movements of Burnside as unjust and ungenerous, and we ask that continued confidence may be accorded to him, for we have not the shadow of a doubt that whether he advances or remains quiet, whether he joins Rosecrans, or keeps his ground at the portal of Virginia, he will act under the most careful advisement, with the greatest discretien and the most unbounded attachment to

the cause of the Union. They have a flying machine in New York which is attracting attention, and a mechanic of our city informs us that he had a complete flying machine model, and has made application to the Government for assistance to build an aerial battery capable of carrying three tons to any height. He says the machine can travel with perfect safety at the rate of fifty miles an hour against an ordinary curent and be raised or depressed in its altitude at pleasure, but the Government has paid no attention to his application. Perhaps our Patent Office thinks as little of such inventors as the Duke of Gloster did of Dædalus, the "peevish fool of Crete,"

Who taught his son the office of a fowl; and yet it seems almost impossible that the Commissioner should overlook such a gigantic operation as our informant has projected. He sserts that if the Union or the rebel army get held of this invention, in less than forty-eight hours after having built one on a large scale, from his model, the largest cities of enemies could be laid in ashes by dropping ten and twelve pound shells down upon their devoted houses. Whether this would be according to the rules of civilized warfare or not, we shall not stop to consider, but we don't see why our inventor, if he has a "good thing," cannot get capitalists to back him in his efforts to bear up and fly high." He must not despond; he must let his motto be "Excelsior."

European despotism cannot disguise its hatred for our free institutions, and in this spirit the Paris correspondent of the London Globe, referring to the appearance of Chevalier's pamphlet, said: "This time the trumpet emits no uncertain sound, but every note rings out the knell of the North American Union and the birth of a separate independent government at Richmond." France is now at the height of the sympathizing fever as England was some months ago. John Bull has since that wisely administered sedatives, cooled off in a great measure, and hauled in his horns, which were threatening to gore us; in the same manner the Gallic cock may crow, flap his wings, and erect his neck feathers in menacing attitude, but in proper time the gafts will be taken off and there will be quiet throughout the French barnyard again. If Louis Napoleon could seize an opportunity to do us injury he would readily use it, but the situation of Europe demands his attention nearer home, and he no doubt knows that the Atlantic Ocean, like Jordan, "is a hard road to travel.

Ber The Chattanooga Rebel, before it was compelled to migrate, speaking of the perils of its situation, said: "The mountains of East Tennessee-to use the illustration of one of our ablest Generals-form a breastplate to the Confederacy. Pass them and the probe of the enemy at once reaches the guts of the South all hazards." Bragg did not seem to care so much for "the guts of the South," but abandoned them with great precipitation.

The Hon. Washington Hunt recently delivered a speech in the town of Lockport, New York, at the close of which he submitted the following petition to the meeting. The petition was manimously signed:

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, carneslly devoted to the cause of the American Union, deeming the free exercise of the right of petition secured by the constitu-tion the most legitimate mode of placing their

views before you in the present national crisis, would respectfully represent,

That from the commencement of the civil war which now afflicts our country, we have given a cordial and honest support to all legitimate measures of the government for the suppression of the rebellion and the restora-tion of the Federal authority over the seced-ing States. Whatever diversities of opinion may have existed respecting the series of events which produced this unhappy conflict between the sections, when at last it became apparent that the constitution must be defended and preserved by an appeal to arms, we eemed it our duty to sustain the government

deemed it our duty to sustain the government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers for the vindication of its rightful supremacy over every portion of the Union.

Relying upon the assurance given to the country by the Executive, and subsequently confirmed by an emphatic pledge from Congress, that the war should be prosecuted, not for the purpose of invading any of the constitutional rights of the States or depriving them of their lawful control over their own internal concerns, but solely for the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the Constithe Union and the maintenance of the Consti-tution in its integrity, and that when this ob-ject was secured the war should cease, we co-operated with patriotic ardor in every effort or raising volunteers and furnishing the material aid which was necessary to strengthen the government and to bring the struggle to a successful and honorable termination. Even without the pledge to which we have referred, we had a right to assume, and, in justice to you, were bound to believe that the war was to be carried on by constitutional means for constitutional ends, and not otherwise. We relied on you to exercise the ample powers conferred on the Executive by the Constitution, with a faithful regard for the limitations and

with a faithful regard for the limitations and safeguards which its wise and patriotic framers prescribed for protecting the rights of the States and the people.

So long as the war was conducted in this spirit you had the united support of the North. Men of all parties enlisted in the army with patriotic alacrity. Excepting a few individuals of extreme or fanatical opinions, the mass of the people, forgetful of former political differences, were ready to stand by the government and endure every sacrifice of life and health and material prosperity to preserve intact the Union of our fathers. If divisions have appeared in the loyal States, they prohave appeared in the loyal States, the proceed from a conviction honestly entertained by a large number of your fellow-citizens, that the administration has abandoned its original policy and entered upon a course original policy and entered upon a course of measures not warranted by, but directly subversive of the Constitution of the United States. Your proclamations subjecting citizens of loyal States (where no war exists and the courts are in the daily exercise of their regular functions) to arbitrary arrest and imprisonment or banishment in defiance of the settled law of the land; and assuming to abolish negro slavery in the States by the mere fiat of one department of the federal government, are not approved by the enlightgovernment, are not approved by the entigue ened public opinion of the free States. On the contrary, they are regarded by a large portion (and we believe by a vast majority) of the people, not only as a violation of the pledge made to the country at the outset of the war, but as acts of usurpation, hostile and danger-ous to the Constitution which we are striving eeding generations.
These measures are looked upon as danger-

ous to the liberties of a free people, and de-tructive of that rightful equality of the States which is the fundamental basis of our federal

We would therefore respectfully invoke you to revoke the policy promulgated by those proclamations and return to the legitimate but vigorous exercise of constitutional power. If you will proclaim that the Constitution is the reme law of the land, to be sacredly obrved by all who are entrusted with its administration, and that the war shall be prose-cuted only for its defence, and shall cease whenever armed resistance to its federal authority is discontinued, you will again have the hearty support of the people of the North-

ern States.

According to our view of the subject, the recent signal successes of our arms, the evident exhaustion of the Confederate finances,

advancing column of Burnside. We cannot and the norular manifestations in several of sent a favorable conjuncture for making an earnest and generous appeal to the people of the South, in the interests of aumanity and peace. We desire you therefore, as our Chief Magistrate, to inform them by proclamation that the Northern people ask for nothing but a restoration of the old Union, on the foundations of the Constitution, as established by their ancestors and ours, the sages and patri-ots of the revolution; that we do not make war upon them for the purposes of vengeance, on, extermination; and that whenever the people of any State will lay down their arms and submit to the national authority, such State will instantaneously and ipso factoresume its original rights and powers under the Constitution; and that we will then unite with them in honorable efforts for restoring a

> do not permit ourselves to doubt that such an appeal would incline large bodies of the people in the South to range themselves on the side of peace and the union, while it would disarm thousands now engaged in the centest against the Government. We believe t would hasten the termination of this unnatural conflict, in which a kindred people are shedding each other's blood, and visiting upon large portions of our common country ing scenes of misery, herror, and desola-We deem it the highest and most sacred tion. We deem it the highest and most sacred duty of an enlightened and paternal Government to employ all its wisdom in humane efforts to stay the effusion of blood in civil strife, and to secure, if possible, the voluntary submission of diseffected populations.
>
> It is but too evident that if the war is to be waged for the purpose of effecting a social revolution and a conflict of races in the Southern States, the return of peace is far distant.

ern States, the return of peace is far distant.
We hold that each State must be left free to We hold that each State must be left free to regulate the status of the negro race within its limits, unless (like your own) it excludes them altogether by denying them the right to inhabit the same soil. We have your own authority for asserting that the two races cannot cc-exist side by side, on a footing of social or political equality. We would respectfully submit that it is not the part of wisdom and prudence to employ the military strength of prudence to employ the military strength of the country in a vain effort to accomplish a

conceded impossibility.

Against a policy so fatal in effect, and so repugnant to reason and humanity, we must respectfully but firmly protest. The tendency of such a war is to make actual peace impossible. It winteries madely the statement of sible. Its victories would be barren and fail to ensure a general and permanent submi sion. Its inevitable consequence, under the most favorable view, would be to compet the government to hold the South in subjection, by force of arms, as a conquered country; to crush the States by depriving them of their most vital constitutional rights, thus concentrating all power in the federal head and producing a fatal revolution in the spirit and structure of our government. It involves the structure of maintaining a large military es-tablishment for an indefinite period, and until the country shall have been crushed and many the country shall have been crushed and many generations oppressed to the utmost limits of human endurance by the burdens of an over-whelming debt. It dooms one vast section of our country to hopeless anarchy and destruc-tion; and the other to a fate scarcely more en-viable, the galling chains of arbitrary and des-potic power. The American people are not prepotic power. The American people are not pre-pared to sanction or support a war of this re-volting character, nor will they submit to its indefinite continuance when they perceive that the adoption of a wise, moderate, and statesmanlike policy would enable you to ter-minate the conflict in a restoration of the Union on its original basis.

On the other hand, so far as it may be neces-sary to employ military power, in a constitu-tional method, according to the usages of civilized warfare, for the defence and support

tional method, according to the usages of civilized warfare, for the defence and support of the Government in its full strength and dignity, until its authority over the whole Union shall have been fully restored, we no w tender you cur steady and faithful co-opera-tion. Under all circumstances we insist that tion. Under all circumstances we insist that the Union must be preserved; and we now address you in the fervent hope that a line of action may be adopted which shall rescue the country from impending dangers and re-establish the Constitution, as ordained by the Fathers of the Republic, on firm and immovable foundations.

THE BATTLES OF CHICKAMAUGA. We publish below the account of the clos on Sunday of the great battles, from the pen of Mr. Furay, the Cincinnati Gazette's special correspondent with the Army of the Cumberland. Our own Kentuckians' glorious record shines forth most resplendently:

It was about half-past twelve, when, hearing a heavy cannonade open upon the right, I galloped over in that direction to see what it might mean. A longitudinal gap in Mission Ridge, admits the Rossville road into Chatthe cornfield from the gap. Looking across the cornfield from the gap. Looking across the cornfield from the gap, you see thick woods upon the other side. The cornfield itself is a sort of "cove" in the ridge, and here were numbers of all sorts of army vehicles ningled with the debris of dism

discomfited batteries. Fragments of Davis's dying equadrons had also lodged in this field. While I stood gazing upon this scene from the summit of the ridge, some rebel skirmishers appeared in the skirts of the woods oppostantly men, animals, vehicles became a mass stantly men, animals, vehicles became a mass-of struggling, cursing, shouting, frightened life. Everything and everybody appeared to rush headlong for the narrow gap, and men, horses, mules, ambulances, baggage wagons, ammunition wagens, artillery carriages and caiscons were rolled and tumbled together in a confused, inextricable and finally motionless mass, completely blocking up the mouth of the gaps. Nearly all this booty subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. Sickened fell into the hands of the enemy. Sickened and disgusted by the spectacle, I turned away to watch the operations of General Thomas's corps, upon which alone depended the safety of

tie army.
General Thomas had withdrawn his men al-General Thomas had withdrawn his men almost entirely from the vailey, and taken up a position on the side of Mission Ridge. His left still rested upon the Lafayette road, and his right upon the ridge near the gap I have already spoken of. Here were collected the shattered remnants of the powerful corps which had so long breasted the fierce assaults of the enemy in the forencon. Here was Johnson, who seems to have done better work to day and vestered to have done better work to day and vestered to have done better work to day and vestered to have done better work to day and vestered to have the force. Here to-day and yesterday than ever before. Here was the unconquerable Wood, with Harker's brigade, and here were also such fragments of Crittenden's corps as could be induced to venture upon another stand. The whole were drawn up in a line forming a circular curve, facing the southeast. A hill near the middle facing the southeast. A hill near the middle of the curve was the key of the position, and Harker's brigade was appointed to defend the same. Scon after the hill was occupied, a house upon its summit was set on fire by the enemy's shells and continued to burn for a

long time with great fury.

Not long was the new line of battle permitted to remain idle. Cannon bellowed against it; missiles of every kind were hurled nto it; shells burst above it; rifle-balls went earing through it; but still it remained firm. It was certain, however, as truth itself, that unless assistance should reach it from some quarter and that right speedily, it must at length succumb, for the rebel leaders, emboldened by the rout of McCook and Crittenden. were gathering their hosts to hurl them in a last mighty effort against the feeble band that confronted them. Whence should that succor

Suddenly a vast cloud of dust was seen to Suddenly a vast cloud of dust was seen to rise above the trees, away to the left, and a few minutes afterward long lines of men emerged from the woods, crossed the Lafayette road and began advancing toward us over the fields. Their discipline seemed very perfect, and it was an imposing pageant when, as they came on, their banners fluttered above-their heads and their glittering arms flashed back the synlight through the thick clouds of back the sunlight through the thick clouds of

dust.

Capt. Johnson, of Gen. Negley's staff, who, on being severed from his own division had immediately reported to Gen. Thomas for duty, had already, at great personal risk, ascertained that the advancing battalions were infantry, and now the question arose, was it our own or the enemy's. Hope and fear al-ternately agitated our bosoms, until at last, looking through our glasses, we could clearly distinguish the red and blue, with the white crescent! It was the battle flag of General Granger, and the troops we saw were two brigades, Mitchell's and Whitaker's, of Steadbrigades, Mitchell's and Whitaker's, of Steadman's strong division. These were comparatively fresh troops. True, they had marched
some weary miles over roads ankle deep with
dust. True, they had hurried along rapidly
to succor their comrades and participate in
the fight. But they had not as yet been engaged that day, and hence they could indeed
be considered help to the battle-scarred veterans who held the hill.

As soon as General Granger had reported
to General Thomas for duty, he was sent by
the latter to bring over an ammunition train

the latter to bring over an ammunition train from the Rossville road. The train had fallen into the hands of the enemy, but the march in search of it brought Steadman at once into contact with the rebels, and a desperate conflict immediately ensued. It was now that the brilliant courage of Col. John G. Mitch-ell, commanding one of General Steadman's brigades, became conspicuous. Now General ell, commanding one of General Steadman's brigades, became conspicuous. Now General Whitaker had an opportunity of baptizing in glory the star recently placed upon his shoulder; and now the troops of the reserve corps, comparatively unused to battle, had an opportunity of testing their mettle. Nobly did all pass through the ordeal, and, although once thrown into confusion by the concentrated fire from a score of rebel regiments and half as many batteries, they rallied under the fire, and drove the enemy from a hill almost as fermidable as that which formed the key of General Thomas's position. The rebels made one desperate endeavor to retake this position, but were blocdily repulsed, and almost for the first time since the fight began there was a luil in the fearful storm,

An hour pessed by, and it became evident nat Bragg would not be foiled in his attempt that Bragg would not be foiled in his attempt to annihilate our gallant army without another effort. Polk's corps, assisted by the Georgia State troops, by Dabney Maury's division, and by vraious detached fragments of the rebel army, were to try their hands upon the heroic band who, as the forlorn hope of the army, still held the hill. Our feeble ranks were gathered up. The thinued battallions were brought closer together. The dozen pieces of artillery were planted to sweep all approaches to the hill; and, each man, looking at his neighbor, vowed, some mentally and his neighbor, vowed, some mentally and others audibly, to die right there if it were necessary for their country, for freedom, and

All along the woods skirting the cleared fields at the southeastern foot of the hill; in the hollows and ravines to the right, and away to the left, upon and beyond the Lalayette road, the rebel legions were seen gathering for

he enset.

Just before the storm broke, the brave and sigh-soulded Garfield was perceived making also way to the headquarters of Gen. Thomas. He had come to be present at the final contest, and, in order to do so, had rode all the contest, and, in order to do so, had rode all the contest. Chattanagas passing through a test, and, in order to do so, had node all the way from Chattanooga, passing through a fiery ordeal upon the road. His horse was not under him, and his orderly was killed by his side. Still he had come through, he scarce knew how, and here he was to inspire fresh courage into the hearts of the brave soldiers who were holding the enemy at how, to hear a were holding the enemy at bay, to bring hem words of greeting from General Rose-mans, and to inform them that the latter was corganizing the scattered troops, and, as fast is possible, would hurry them forward to their

At last a shell came burtling through the air, and burst with a loud explosion over the hill. This was the signal for rebel attack, and at once the bullets flew thick and fast and the the difference and that and hast smorgst us. My companion, the correspondent of the New York Herald, was struck by a spent ball and tumbled from his horse, and although both he and I thought the chances were bad against our living to describe the centest, we felt that we could not do aught

than watch it to its close. Just upon the side of the hill to the left, and the rear of the still smoking ruins of the ouse, was gathered a group whose names are estined to become historical—Thomas, Whit-ker, Granger, Garfield, Steadman, Wood. Calmly they watched the progress of the tempest, speculated upon its duration and strength, and devised methods to break its fury. The future analist will delight to dwell upon the characteristics and achievements of each member of this group, and even the historian of the progress to the contract of the second contract the historian of the present, hastening to the completion of his task, is constrained to pause a moment, if only to repeat their names—Wiitaker, Garfield, Granger, Thomas, Steadman, Wood.

The fight around the hill now raged with inexperienced before, even upon this le day. Our soldiers were formed in nes, and as each marched up to the crest two lines, and as each marched up to the crest and fired a deadly volley at the advancing foe, it fell back a little ways, the men lay down upon the ground to load their guns, and the second line advanced to take their place! They, too, in their turn retired, and thus the lines kept marching back and forth, and delivering their withering volleys till the very brain grew dizzy as it watched them. And all the time not a man wavered. Every motion was executed with as much precision as though the troops were on a holiday parade, notwithstanding the flower of the rebel army hough the troops were on a holiday to twithstanding the flower of the rel were swarming round the foot of the rebei army score of cannon were thundering from three fides upon it. Every attempt of the enemy to cale it was repulsed, and the gallant Harker oeked with pride upon his lines, standing or ying just where they were when the fight be

gan.

But our troops are no longer satisfied with
the defensive. Gen. Turchin, at the head of
his brigade, charged into the rebel lines and cut his way out again, bringing with him three hundred prisoners. Other portions of this brave band followed Turchin's example, butil the legious of the enemy were fairly riven back to the ground they occu vious to commencing the last fight. Thus did twelve or fifteen thousand men, animated by beroic impulses and inspired by worthy lead-ers, save from destruction the Army of the Cumberland. Let the nation honor them as

they deserve.
At night Gen. Thomas fell back to Ross ville, four miles from Chattanooga, around and in which city the army lies to-night. Our losses have been most severe, and can scarcely fall short of 1,700 killed, and 8,000 wounded. Col. Burnett tells me that our loss in artillery will not fall short of fifty pieces. Our deficiency in transportation and baggage

nnot now be estimated. cannot now be estimated.

But the enemy has suffered as severely as we in that which he can least afford—human life and limb. He intended by massing all his available forces together to annihilate the Army of the Cumberland. He has failed to do so, and, although it would be childish to deny or conceal our own fearful losses, yet we may console ourselves by the assurance that may console ourselves by the assurance that in his circumstances his failure to destroy us is for us a signal victory, and for him an irre

FROM COL. WILDER'S MOUNTED INFANTRY

Pound Spring, Ga., Sept. 17, 1863. The operations of Col. Wilder's mounted in antry have since the opening of the campaign seen conducted at a distance so remote from department headquarters, at which point my inties as reporter require my presence, that I have been unable until now to give a full and ecurate account of them.

A command that by its untiring industry and dauntless perseverance has thus far earned such an enviable record in the history of the Army of the Cumberland as the mounted in- fantry brigade under Col. Wilder, cannot have failed to elicit a flattering interest on the part of the people in its operations.

The command left camp at Dechard, Tenn. on the 16th ult., simultaneously with the grand movement forward of the entire army. The day was employed in climbing the mountains over a road difficult of passage on ac-count of the numerous and formidable natural obstacles that oppose at short intervals from the base to the summit. The ascent by the long supply train, heavily ladened for a pro-tracted march, was successfully completed by evening, and the brigade encamped at Uni

evening, and the brigade encamped at University.

On the morning of the 17th the line of march was resumed by the delighted troops, and as a flood of golden light, streaming from the setting sun, illumed the undulating outline of mountains stretching far to the right, theodymm rested for the night at Tracy City. The advance on the 18th was less rapid and more laborious than that of the two days preceding. The heavy rains had washed gullies in the The heavy rains had washed gullies in the roads frequently to a depth of two feet, ren-dering them absolutely impassable. These cuts the men were immediately employed in filling, while the prisoners removed the trees prostrated by the storms in such a manner as prostrated by the storms in such a manner as to thoroughly block the passage. At many points huge rocks of surprising dimensions, loosened by the rains from their uncertain bases on the roadside, had slidden into the road and opposed an almost insurmountable barrier. At one place the road was so obstructed that the wagons could not be brought forward except by removing the ugly blockader. Owing to the immense weight and size of the rock the work of removing it appeared to be altogether impracticable. The application of an intelligent force sufficed to accomto be altogether impracticable. The applition of an intelligent force sufficed to accopiab the desired result, and in a short tithe reverberating crash and crackle of the bers announced its crushing, destructive scent. Large trees failed to impede it. omentum was as irresistible as a which-ind, and the giants of the forest offered but

The work of opening the road, though ar-duous, suffered no delay. Performed under the watchful eye of the zealous commander the watchful eye of the zealous commander, its completion was shortly announced, and at evening the Colonel pitched his tent on the eastern slope of the Cumberland mountains, overlooking the fertile fields of "Sequatchie Valley." The gray of early dawn on the morning of the 19th saw the long line of horsemen, followed by their supply train that the wakeful industry of Quartermaster Preston would not permit to lag, commence the descent. Moving northward through the valley, and striking at Purdon's an excellent road, nothing of importance transpired until ley, and striking at Purdon's an excellent road, nothing of importance transpired until the brigade neared Thurman's, surprising at this point a party of marauding desperadoes—in sparing-the lives of whom justice, whom they ignored, was cheated of her dues. Almost the entire band was captured, our prisoners numbering seventeen, one lifeless body being buried on the spot. The appearance of our men at the moment seems to have been heaven-directed. The rebels had in custody five of Capt. Hampton's company of Federal neaven-directed. The rebels had in custody five of Capt. Hampton's company of Federal scouts, whom they were making preparations to liang when our advance offered timely interference, and rescued the poor fellows from their perilous situation. The march, happily delayed, was continued from this point to Poe's tavern, where the command rested for the night.

The 20th dawned on the column again find the night.

The 20th dawned on the column again find descending into the Tennessee valley surprised another party of rebel scouts, capturing seven of the number, and leaving to the care of their sympathizers on the mountain several of their wounded comrades.

On the morning of the 21st, Col. Wilder letached Col. Funkhouser, of the 98th Illinois, with two regiments and two rifled guns, to make a diversion at Harrison's Landing, while he, with three regiments and four guns —both sections from Captain LiHey's 18th Indiana battery—moved forward to a point on the north side of the river immediately

oppsite Chattanoogs.

Arriving near the point aimed at, which he Arriving near the point aimed at, which he reached after a march of fourteen railes, at 10 o'clock A. M., Col. Wilder orde, and forward at double-quick the 123d Illinois and 17th Indiana, who, advancing rapitaly to the river bank, captured the mules belonging to a rebel battery that were sent over to graze. The ferry boat lying on this side barely escaped capture. The alarm was immediately given.

and the rebels running up several on our skirmishers It has been charged by the rebal p discreditable and unsoldiery act on the particular that he shelled the city, a with non-combatants, women and child sured their removal to a place of safety.

The censure is unmerited. The Col derstands and appreciates the courtesies due the other sex on occasions such as this, and had determined not to endanger the lives we men and children without allowing the usual time for removal to a piace of safe. While not a single gun was opened on the city by our forces, it was certainly a very gross offence against propriety for the enemy to bring into requisition a weap an that we declined to use, until the proper length of time should elapse for the disposition of the non-cembatants. The very act of firing the first shell justified the Federal batteries in replycted against any building, save the de which the rebels had stored their pro Every shot almost was aimed at this point and the battery that opened on our aivance. What-ever harm was done to persons or property re-sulted from a failure of the shell, through deects in its manufacture, to reach its The rebels, induced by the form?

churches, and the sick.

All the old wagons and superfluous baggage was piled up and fired. It was the object of Col. Wilder to encourage the delusion he had forced on the enemy's mind, and by the industrious employment of his brigade to confirm the essertion of this

ding journal, the Chattanooga Rebel, that a attacking force of the enemy numbered sen thousand. The effect of this demonthe minutes in the effect of this demonstration was to induce the enemy to believe that the main body of our forces were opposite the city, intending when preparations were completed, to attempt a crossing of the river. To prevent this the rebels worked night and day in building new works and strengthening old ones. From a captured mail I have selected quite

From a captured mail I have selected quite a number of letters, in which the writers complain of the labor of fortifying, when the indications pointed to an abandonment of the same works without a battle. The deception was complete. By rapidly shifting positions, the rebels were led to believe that we had opposite the city two batteries of four guus each as their reports show, when in fact there we but four guns in all.

From the 21st ult, to the 9th inst, the wor f shelling the city, picketing a distance of hirty-eight miles, prosecuting dangerous but always success ul forays into the enemy's lines, building rafts at the confluence of the Chickamangs, preventing the enemy by a vigilant fire of our sharpshooters from work-ing on their fortifications during the day, and shelling their camps along the river, was resecuted with a sleepless industry that, peerfully maintained, deserves to be com-

mended.

The history of the advance on Chattanooga by Gen. Crittenden's corps, embracing an allusion merely to the services of the mounted infantry, I have forwarded to you. I have noticed in the Nashville Union an ar-

I have noticed in the Nashville Union an article in which the author has erroneously represented the services of Goa. Wagner and his brigade. It is said by the agent of the Associated Press that Gen. Wagner's admirable strategy in deceiving the enemy was highly commended by the General commanding. To what extent this creditable mention was deserved we shall see. Gen. Wagner with his brigade was sent by Gen. Wood to the heights, or costic Chattanoga, to act as support for osite Chattanooga, to act as support for Wilder, whose troops were first to reach first to assail the city. Although he ranks. Wilder, he did not interfere with the conand first to assail the city. Although he ranks:
Col. Wilder, he did not interfere with the conduct of his troops, nor in the least direct their movements. He sat quietly on the mountain overlooking the operations of the overtaxed troops below, and on one occasion, when the laborious duties of the mounted infantry would admit of but one relief night and day, actually asked for a detail from this command to perform outpost duty for his troops on the mountain. He displayed no strategy, for he lacked the opportunity. His troops were not first in Chattaneoga either, for the 92d Illinois, commanded by Col. Atkins, of the mounted infantry, were in the place patrolling the streets, and had their colors flying from the Crutchfield House long before any of General Wagner's troops had entered. Col. Atkins had but one flag, and hence on the fortifications floated no colors until those of the 97th Obio, by order of Gen. Wagner, who positively forbace Wilder's troops crossing before his, were planted by an orderly sent over to de the work before a single regiment of infantry had crossed.

How it was that this obviously unfair disc stion of credit resulted I am at a loss to know. I have ever endeavored to confer hon-orable mention on those to whom honor is due. While I will cheerfully do my full share due. While I will cheerfully do my full share in commending General Waguer and his troops to public esteem, when they earn the meed of praise, I cannot consent to pass this detraction from the praise due the noble fellows who did the work at Chattanooga, withlows who did the work at Ubattanooga, with out an attempt to counteract it. If superioris in rank justifies the plucking of honors fro the deserving to deck the brow of him who wears the mantle of rank, I shall never found paying obeisance thereto. Color wears the mantle of rank, I shall never be found paying obeisance thereto. Colonel Wilder crossed his troops on the 9th at Friar's Island. Concentrating his whole force he moved after the retreating rebels in the direction of Tyner's Station. Capturing at this place a large and important mail, and a large quantity of salt, which was distributed by order of the Colonel among reputed Union citizens, he pushed the column forward to Parker's Gap, a distance of five miles from Ringgold. Colonel Wilder's advance that entered town in the evening, retired before the advancing forces under Scott. On the 10th, Ringgold was again taken, our forces driving Scott finely after a short but stubborn resistance. The 92d illinois had forced the enemy back when, to the delight of our men, a battery opening on our right, announced the proximity of General Vancleve. In this little action the enemy left thirteen killed on the field.

From this point a running fight, kept up at listance of ten miles, was attended by a loss o our forces of one man killed and seven

Pursuing the enemy to a point one mile Pursuing the enemy to a point one mile beyond Tunnel Hill and within six miles of Dalton, capturing a large mail and the Lieutenant commanding Gen. Forrest's escort, Col. Wilder learned that an effort was making by this shrewd cavalier to surround and cut him off. In returning hurriedly to Ringgold two of our scouts were taken captive by the rebels. The day following the command was ordered to feel the enemy in the direction of Lafayette, at which place he was expected to make a stand. Leaving Ringgold and marchmake a stand. Leaving Ringgold and marching by flank, in order to push back the opposing forces more rapidly, as the enemy contested every foot of ground passed over, eight miles out our forces came upon Pegram's line of

The forces in point of numbers were well The forces in point of numbers were well pitted, and the contest was not declined. Our line did not halt, but moving steadily forward drove the enemy finely, until broken and scattered, pursuit of him appeared unprofitable. Anxious to capture the fugitive rebels, while the 72d and 17th Indians pursued on the main road the 92d Illinois, by a detour to the left, attempted to gain their flank. Leaving the road but a short distance the regiment came upon Armstrone's brigade mank. Leaving the road out a sort distance the regiment came upon Armstrong's brigade of cavalry posted on a wooded eminence and awaiting orders to close in on our rear. The firing hastened the return of our pursuing forces, who came up in time to learn that Scott, following the column from Ringgold was who came up in time to learn that Scott, following the column from Ringgold, was coming up to take part in the engagement. Pegram, rallying his men, returned in good order, and the prospect of escape seemed gloomy. Planting the 18th Indiana battery in an eligible position, the Co'onel determined to make his capture a costly one to the enemy. A reconnoitering force discovered on the west side of the rebel square an infantry line of battle. The command was entirely surrounded. The 98th and 123d Illinois cere detached and ordered to push back the right of the rebel infantry at all hazards, and thu open the only road left for retreat. The work was executed as directed, while Col. Wilder, with the balance of the command held the enemy at bay. enemy at bay.

enemy at bay.

Taking advantage of the opening of the blockaded road, the Colonel, under cover of the dark, slowly withdrew his men toward Gordan's Mill, there joining Gon. Crittenden, but leaving his dead in the hands of the enemy. The dilemma was a precarious one, and the escape reflected credit on the skill of the commander, as well as on the valor of the troops. After this arduous, tiresome march and con-

test the command reports for duty to the com-manding General, and though fatigued, the men are eager to play a part in the coming loody struggle.
I append a list of Col. Wilder's killed and rounded at the several engagements referred to in the foregoing:

use last evening trick in person led the advance, drove the enemy through the ing nine pickets, and killing one.

was deserted by nearly all of its bitsnts; but a few gray-haired old be found. The rich old rebel Gen,

timent as before.

iscurer staken confirm the reports of the
bern march of Longstreet's corps, but say
il return in time for the approaching
e with ten. Meade.

sarly all the male inhabitants in Culpep-

r have been arrested and are now in charge the Provost Marshal. Guards have been seed around the residences of leading se-ssionists and no one allowed to enter them pents now were discovered com the amy, and in order to

rimes Washington despatch says that reached him before the 17th. He was at Jonesboro, where he expected to en-He could not possibly get to Chattaega, 150 miles, in time to help meet Bragg's

track on the 20th.

Brig. Gen. Ripley, late Chief of the Ordace Bureau, has been placed on the retired

The Tribune's Norfolk letter says Lee ha been to Charleston within a few days, and the probabilities are he will superintend the final robabilities are he will superintend the final ruggle for Chattanooga. Ewell's corps is alone in front of Meade,

and Richmond depends upon him and such new force as can be hastily raised for its pro-tection. Rebel sympathizers admit that the cepital is in imminent danger should Meade

Longstreet's and Hill's corps were in the tee fight, and further reinforcements have cen sent to Bragg.

New YORK, Sept. 24.

New York, Sept. 24.
The Tribune's Washington correspondence
says letters from Europe contradict the rumor
that the Provisional Government of Mexico
sent a special agent to Richmond to establish
friendly relatives. friendly relations. The pretended departure of Vice President Stephens to bargain Texas and Louisiana for semed intervention of France is a canard.

en. Forey will resume operations against emaining forces of Juarez at the end of iny season, and expects to dispose of siderable numbers of French officers ver been appointed instructors of Mexican diers. Thirty thou and uniforms and stands arms have been forwarded from France to uip the Mexican army. The acceptance of the stands are settled fact. Not the least credit is to be given to the rucors of recognition of the South by France.

rans is to be reinforced by

Washington, Sept. 24.

A despatch from Rosecrans dated at his headquarters last night says: "I can't be dislodged from my present position." Another despatch from one of Rosecrans's staff, written at 11:40 last night, says: "Fighting to-

raphic information has reached here, that Richmond papers up to yesterday been received from General Meade's nave ocen received from General Meade's rout, wherein are many interesting telegrams rom Bragg's army. They say that in the enggements of Saturday and Sunday last they got Major-General Hood, of Texas, whose leg as shot off; and Brigadier-Generals William fon Smith, of Tennessee; Woolford, of basana; Waltham, of Mississippi, and her were killed. Major-Generals Wm. eston, of Kentucky; Cleburne, of Arkansas, & Gregg, and Brigadier-Generals Benning, avid Adams, Baum, Brown, and John Helm lams, Baum, Brown, and John Helm unded. Ben. H. Helm, who is a new of Mrs. President Lincoln, is a negas; he may be the one announced if not, the reference must be to redern John Helm.

nd Sentinel of vesterday can day and Sunday were not con

tie commenced eight miles from Ring-ad on the 20th Rosecrans's army was two miles by a combined charge of the f Gens. D. H. Hill and Polk, the Union

orps of Gens. D. H. Hill and Polk, the Union tillery fire being the heaviest that has taken ace in the war; also, that on Saturday, one of Gensel, and was repulsed.

A despatch says that on Sunday the Union press fell back eight miles, and says that the bel loss was 3,000 killed and wounded in the two days fight. The proportion of officers as very heavy. It claims that the rebels took 000 prisoners and seven pieces of artillery on day, and that heavy smoke on that adicated that Gen. Rosecrans was his stores.

his stores, her despatch on Sunday night says combined attack by Generals Hill and street was to be made on Monday, despatch from Atlanta, dated Ringgold this morning, reports that 4,000 Union prisoners have been taken, and thirty pieces of artillery, and the rebels are in pursuit. It also claims a complete Confederate victory, with a large capture of artillery and colors, though admitting a heavy loss of officers and men.

An Atlanta despatch of the 22d says that it of Rosecram's army was engaged; that elm, of Kentucky, was killed; that Hood as mortally wounded, and that Major Ruch and, of Polk's staff, was killed. The des-

his despatches to the Appeel, dated Sunday night, says that the two days' fighting had not had a definite result, and that Generals J. C. Brown, Hood, Gregg, Daniel Adams, and John Helm were wounded and disabled, and that the rebels had captured 2,500 prisoners and from twenty-five to thirty pieces of ar-tiller.

on Monday Governor Harris telegraphed at the Confederate victory was complete, adds: It is reported that we have taken 1000 prisoners, and we expect twenty more ces of artillery to be brought in. The Government has received official infortion from Cem. Bell of the repulse of our cose under Gen. Frankfin, sent to effect a ading at Sabine Pass, and the capture by rebels of the gunboats Clifton and Sachem, the their officers and most of their crews. th their officers and most of their crews

NEW YORK, Sept. 24. iral Farragut had a reception at the
of the Chamber of Commerce.
Apports from Newbern say that the rebel
ois are massed in considerable numbers
are our position, and our forces are ready for
the first our position, and our forces are ready for
the first our position, and control of they advance, and General Foster's
forcements are more activities.

seen if they advance, and General Foster's arrangements are such as to inspire confidence. A fair despatch of the 21st gives a report hat price's army is reduced to 800 men, and a ficeing before our cavalry toward Texas. The report says the number of rebels surreniered to Gen. Steele will amount to 7,000 or 5,600. This is probably exaggerated. Official advices from General Rosecrans to any state that there are no indications of another battle. The rebel losses on Saturday and Monday were tremendous. CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.

Mr. Shanks, the correspondent of the New York Herald, has arrived here from the battle-field of Chattanooga, where he witnessed the wo days fighting. He says that the official forts of the battle from Washington are in the last totally false, and that really the army han totally false, and that really the army han totally false, and that really the army force. Thomas's corps was one which did any fighting on the last total false which did any fighting on the last total false false force which did any fighting on the last total false f

in every direction. The defeat of this of the line caused Thomas to abandon his of the field and fall back to protect his and re-establish his line at the same The enemy, not knowing what he had accomplished, failed to pursue his as ours, though the enemy held the had taken three pieces of artilhan we had lost. On the first day and defeated Longstreet; on the second the army of Rosecrans from an-From 10 to 12 o'clock on Sunday to enemy and repulsed him it has ght toe enemy and repulsed him in three res, when, finding assault in vain, the enpushed forward on the right and centre, at the first charge, broke Crittenden's McCook's lines, and routed their entire mands driving them ds, driving them in disgraceful panid.

stille and Chattanooga. Thomas,
corps, still contested the day, and was
by the timely reinforcement.

by the timely reinforcement of Gran old his position until nightfall, cover treat to Rossville. Shanks left the field at 7 P. M., and coga at noon on Monday. Rosecrans

lines of communication being periectly secured. He had plenty of ammunition and provisions in Chattanoega to stand a month's siege.
The result is virtually a defeat to us, as we
have lost tremendously in material, not less
than fifty pieces of artillery falling into the
lands of the enemy, though Bragg only recoints for twenty. cipts for twenty.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded will

exceed our own. In killed he has lost double Rosecrans is in no danger, but, at the time Mr. S. left for Chattanooga, the danger to Gen. Burnside was very imminent.

Burnside was very imminent.

Washington, Sept. 24.

A letter from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, received to-day, says General Buford, with a portion of his division, drove the rebel pickets, on Tuesday, through Medison O. H. Three miles beyond he encountered a strong body of the enemy's cavalry, and after a spirited fight he forced them across the Rapid Ann, at a point where the Gordonsville pike reaches the river. This action reflects the highest credit on all the troops engaged. troops engaged.

troops engaged.

Our cesualties were one killed and twenty wounded. We took forty-five prisoners, among them Lieut.-Col. Delany, of Cobb's Georgia Legion, Lieut. Bugo, and two privates of a North Carolina regiment, who were wounded. The wounded have been properly attended to and sent to the division host

t Culpepper.
On Tuesday a body of rebel cavalry crossed nto Upper Maryland, about four miles from lockwille, and had not proceeded far before activities, and had not proceeded far before the control of Scatt's 900 and they were met by a portion of Scott's 900 and some infantry. A fight ensued, and four rebels were killed and wounded. Among the killed was Capt. Frank Kilger, commanding the rebels, who retreated on discovering that they were contending with superior numbers.

The guerilla chief Kinchiloe and 50 of his men were recently captured on the south side of the Potomac, and have been sent to the old Capital Prison.

An editorial in the Rhichmond Examiner

of the 223 says the trains conveyed no infor-mation yesterday from Orange beyond the supposition that a battle between Meade and Lee was imminent. On Sunday both armies were drawn up in line of battle from one-half o one-quarter of a mile apart, and at some oints, we understand, they were in full view of each other. This position was maintained esterday, and, under the circumstances, if r informants are not mistaken, it is ale ssible to see how the two armies can keep

om fighting.

The newspaper despatch, dated Lynchburg, Sept. 21st, says the Yankees, 1,300 strong, entered Bristol, near the State line, meeting with but feeble resistace, and destroying a new commissary building, with one hunfred barrels of flour and other stores. Three miles rth of Bristol they tore up the rails, burned the bridge, and then returned.
[Special De patch to the Louisville Journal.]

Washington, Sept. 24.
Information of the presence in Northern
Georgia of a very considerable portion of Lee's
army is positive. Two divisions out of three of Longstreet's corps were engaged, repre-senting forty-two regiments out of sixty-three, that is of all the entire corps were not present The 3d division of Ewell's corps numbered 25 regiments, so that we have positive info

regiments, so that we have positive information of sixty-seven regiments abstracted from Lee's army to reinforce Bragg.

A categorical denial is given to the rumors of French recognition of the South, which English journals have so extensively published. It is asserted that this question has neveen agitated in any council of ministers. It is not in any shape come before the Imperi

bas not in any shape come before the Imperial Government, nor has it any connection with the Emperor's Mexican design. The English and other rumor mongers have been misled by an incident of which they possessed, no doubt, but an imperfect knowledge, viz: the request made by the regency of Mexico for the views of the Emperor in regard to the course to be pursued by them in regard to the Southern Confederacy. The continuity of Mexico and Texas appeared to members of the regency a motive for immediate official recognition of the Richmond Government. Consulted on this subject, Napoleon is said to have replied that it was not his place to decide on the line of conduct to be followed by the on the line of conduct to be followed by the lexican Government in its exterior relati but seeing no urgency in the matter, and a the subject of recognition was one of grav difficulty, he would advise the Provisions Government to postpone all action in regard

All officers and men captured and paroled isoners to September 1st, 1863, have been clared exchanged. Commissary-General offman has gone to Fortress Monroe to be resent at the next meeting with the rebel

Ommissioner.

Dr. Alexander, McDonald, and Rev. Mr. canlan, of the Santary Commission, held as risoners in Richmond, arrived here to-day. They say that Captains Sawyer and Flynn had not been executed, but were in the Libby Prison with other Union prisoners. They were treated with great bruality after they had been sentenced for capital punishment, but after the rebels learned that Gen. W. H. Lee and Capt. Winder were hald as house. for these men they were removed from a dark dungeon and put with other Union officers in Libby.

About 300 citizen prisoners, captured by

ut 300 citizen prisoners, captured by Lee in his retreat after the battle of Gettys-burg, are in Castle Thunder, where all our efficers are kept. When money is sent to our prisoners it is first exchanged by the rebels for Confederate scrip, which is given to the per-sons to whom the funds are sent, and the dif-ference in exchange pocketed by the South-ern Yenkees.

ference in exchange pocketed by the Southern Yenkees.

In addition to the above the authorities here have received intelligence that Col. Straight and all his men have been brought from Southern dungeons to Richmond and are treated as other prisoners. This change in their condition has been brought about by the retaliatory measures of this Government, John Morgan will be held for exchange for Gen. Neal Dow. Jen. Neal Dow.
[Special to the New York Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 22.

Up to the 21st, Gen. Kilpatrick had occupied Madison C. H., after having driven the savanced pickets of the enemy 3 miles, capturing 9 and killing 1. After having driven the enemy from every road leading from Medison C. H. in the direction of the Rapid Ann for 2 miles, Kilpatrick posted his guards and rested his command.

During the night Gen. Buford, who had commanded the reconnoisance came on with September 22.

During the night Gen. Buford, who had commended the reconnoissance, came on with his division and also posted his command in and around the village.

By prisoners taken, day befere yesterday it is ascertained that two brigades of rebel cavalry were on this side of the Rapid Ann, along the main road leading from Madison Courtbouse to Gordonsville.

Buford despatched his forces so as to surround the enemy and capture him without a

and the enemy and capture him with severe engagement. To accomplish this object he sent Kilpatrick to the right of the Gordonsville road, General Devin. commanding the second brigade of his own division, to the left, and the first brigade, Colonel Chapman, form the Confermille. own the Gordonsville road, to make the at-

down the Gordonsville road, to make the attack in the front and centre.
Kilpatrick reached the river without meeting the enemy, but, in order to find him, sent
one squadron across, but few of whom have
returned, and the remainder, probably, will
bot until exchanged as prisoners of war.
With the main portion of his division he
moved down the north bank of the Rapid Ann
until hearing rapid firing on the Gordonsville.

moved down the north bank of the Rapid Ann until, hearing rapid firing on the Gordonsville road, he galloped to the aid of Col. Chapman, who seemed to be hotly en aged. Col. Chapman, whose command consisted of the 8th Illinois, 3d Indiana, and 8th New York, moved down the Gordonsville road, and, when within four miles of the Rapid Ann, suddenly came in contact with the old brigades of Generals Jones and Hampton.

Col. Chapman determined to risk an engagement, trusting to Gen. Buford to come to

Col. Chapman determined to risk an engagement, trusting to Gen. Buford to come to his aid. A series of brilliant charges were then made which lasted from 2 o'clock until sunset. Chapman whipped these old rebel brigades, killed between 40 and 50, captured 75 prisoners, among them several officers, one Lieutenent-Colonel, one Major, and several Captain, and sent the rest flying at the highest speed to the South bank of the Rapid Aun. Gen. Kilpatrick, who came up with the rear of this flying force, is said to have captured of this flying force, is said to have captured about fifty more before they reached the river. On the left Gen. Devins was equally success-

The object for which the reconnoissance was made having been successfully accom-plished, Gen. Baford returned.

He met the old brigade of Gen. Lee, fought them for two bours, killed and wounded 30 or 40, and brought away 60 prisoners. In all these severe fights our loss was comparatively small.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25. The Herald has a letter dated Newbern, Sept. 18th, which says: "Last night a contra-band came in and reported fighting going on in Raleigh between the Unionists and the rebel troops. It was previously reported that 3,000 deserted conscripts and Unionists were a few miles north of Raleigh, ready to advance to assist any of their friends."

The Richmond Dispatch of the 17th says that the capture of East Tennessee is the hardest blow that has been struck since the beginning of the war. Two-thirds of our nitre beds lie in that region and a large proportion

beds lie in that region and a large proportion of the coal which supplies our founderies. We wait to see Chattanooga retaken before we give way to joy.

The Richmond Whig of the 23d has the

The Richmond Whig of the 23d has the following:

"The Mobile Tribune of Tuesday says, last Saturday the enemy shelled Grant's Pass. The movement was a feeler, but was unsuccessful. Evidently they will soon make movements against Mobile."

We have already recorded the sinking in Charleston harbor of the famous rebel steamer Sumpter, alias Gibraltar, but have been unable to ascertain whether the sinking was from shots fired by friends or foes. The Bernauda Gazette clears up the mystery. The Editor learns that she was fired into by Fort Moul-

at the time. All but about 20 were save WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. Washington, Sept. 25.
Telegrams up to 2 o'clock vesterday from
Gen. Rosecrans give additional assurance that
his position can be assailed only by regular
siege. The purpose of Gen. Rosecrans seems
to be to resume effensive operations as soon as the reinforcements, including Gen. Burnside's troops, now on the way, reach him. The mass of the rebel infantry is in Chattanooga Valley. A division of rebel cavalty advanced yester-day or day before from Stevens's Gap, threateasy or day before from S. even's S. cap, threat-ening a Union regiment guarding one of our signal stations; whereupon the regiment in question retired from its fisolated position on the extreme front before they could be attack-ed. Gen. Rosecrans expressed the earnest wish that Gen. Bragg will venture a prompt tack upon him, but is of opinion that it will to be made. All was quiet along his lines at o'clock P. M. yesterday. A telegram from Gen. Rosecrans, dated last

ight, says he made a reconnoissance in for along the enemy's lines yesterday afternoon, and found him in force. The enemy did not resist the advance of our reconnoisering col-num, which returned to its quarters after having accomplished the object of the movement, which proved of considerable importance. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 24. The flag of truce boat New York

ing from CityPoint with 800 prisoners of war.

The Richmond Whig of September 23d has The Richmond Whig of September 23d has been received. Its editorials claim a victory in Northern Alabama for Bragg; but, in conclusion says: We suppress exultation at the thought of what yet remains to be done, and the possibility of losing all that has been gained by fighting to complete the work.

Situated as Rosecrans is, the victory that does not disperse or capture his whole army is a lost opportunity. If he is permitted to hold Chaltanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have only to mourn that so refit, and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain, and chiefly hat the gallant Hood has scaled his faith with Rosecrans must not only be be iten battle, but he must be destroyed or driven from East Tennessee, otherwise the battle had as well not been fought. If this stronghold is not wrenched from him now, fit will hardly be hereafter. If he holds it he holds a point

rom which he may at any moment strike at the very vitals of the Confederacy.

He holds the region pestilent with disaffection that only required the presence of the Yankee army to rigen into full-blown treason. He holds the country that blown treason. He notes the contary that must supply wheat for our army, nitre for our powder-mills, and coal and iron for many of our manufacturing establishments. This por-tion is of indispensable necessity to us. It is the prize for which Bragg is contending. Until he has won it we can but rejoice with fear and trembling over what he has done. Should be win it, it will be the greatest achievement

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.
The following is Gen. Bragg's official desatch in the Richmond papers: TEN MILES SOUTH OF CHATTANOOGA.

VIA RINGGOLD, September 21. To General S. Cooper:
The enemy retreated on Chattanooga last light, leaving his dead and wounded in our lands. His loss is very large in men, artillery, small arms, and colors. Ours is heavy, but not yet ascertained. The victory is com-plete and our cavalry is pursuing. With the blessing of God our troops have accomplished great results against la.gely superior numbers.
We have to mourn the loss of many gallant
men and officers. Brigadier-Generals Preston
Smith, Holmes, and Deshler are killed. Major-General Hood and Brigadier-Generals Adams, Gregg, and Bunn are wounded.

BRAXTON BRAGG. The Richmond Examiner of the 23d, says: Never has a bulletin of victory been more almly and coolly considered than that signed by Gen. Bragg and printed in the journals of esterday morning. The public have not for cotten the greetings to the new year from the field of Murfreesboro. The General's despatch announces a great battle and certain very considerable advantages in a quarter where vic-tory is most necessary to the Southern Con-federacy. We are disposed to wait for a more definite conclusion before indulging in exul-A rebel newspaper despatch, dated Lynch-

A rebel newspaper despatch, dated Lynch-burg, Sept. 21st, says: The enemy, 1,300 strong, entered Bristol, near the State line, meeting with little resistance. They destroyed the new commissary building, with one hun-dred barrels of flour, and other stores. Three miles north of Bristol they took up the rails, and, burning the bridge, returned.

Affairs on the Rapid Ann are somewhat ex-citing. Our construction of the stores.

Affairs on the Rapid Ann are somewhat exciting. Our cavalry sent in 119 prisoners today, who were captured recently. Among them is Lee, Inspector of the 2d corps, and a relative of the rebel Gen. Lee.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d says the times gave no information from Orange yesterday, beyond the supposition that a battle between Meade and Lee was imminent on Sunday. Both armies were drawn up in line of battle from a half to a quarter of a ine of battle from a half to a quarter of a mile apart; and at some points, we under-stand, in full view of each other. This position was maintained yesterday, and, under the circumstances, if our inform-

ants are not mistaken, it is almost impossible to see how the two armies can keep from fighting. It was also reported that a force of the enemy's cavalry were at Newton, King and Queen county, meditating a raid on the Dr. Alexander McDonald and Rev. Mr. Scardlin, officers of the Sanitary Commis-sion, late prisoners in Richmond, report that

there is no truth in the statement that Co tains Sawjer and Flynn were confined in a cage and brutally treated; on the contrary, both were in Libby Prison with other Union officers, receiving the same treatment s the others.

An official order declares that all prisoners anoled before September I are duly ex-changed. The new cartel does not include negro soldiers nor their officers, though hosages are retained for them.
In the recent cavalry skirmish our men nowed great gallantry, and they have uni-

verselly proved themselves the victors of the rebel cavalry.

Considerable accessions to the rebel forces are made by conscription.

After all the outcry of the New York Copperheads about the number of volunteers furnished by Governor Seymour, it is ascertained that he has sent thus far one regiment of nine months' men and one of three years' men, and swerel detached companies. and several detached companies, amoun altogether to 2,000 or 3,000 men.
The draft in New York City has produced

The draft in New York City has produced more men in proportion to the enrolment than anywhere else in the country.

Arrangements for the sale of the Forts Howard and Crawford reservations of land in Wisconsin have been completed.

The rebels now assign as a reason for the presence of Pemberton's corps with Bragg that they captured 5,000 of our men in the first day's fight at Gettysburg, paroled them, and captured them again on the second day, thus counting them 10,000.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journel] CAIRO, Sept. 25.

Memphis papers received here per steamer
Catto Valley, from Memphis to St. Louis,

Memphis papers received here per steamer Platte Valley, from Memphis to St. Louis, give an account of the burning of the steamer Champion at that place on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. She was just from New Orleans with a fine trip on board for St. Louis.

On her arrival at this place she was seized by the government officials here to transport stores and troops. She had discharged the freight she brought up and was taking government freight. A large quantity had already been stored and she had started steam to drop further dewn the stream. She also had about 130 head of cattle aboard. She was one of the largest and most commodious packone of the largest and most commodious pack ets in the trade, worth about \$60,000. Th cattle and army stores freighted were worth

is much more.

The fire was discovered about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 22d, coming out of the afthe evening of the 22d, coming out of the after kitchen. She was lying at the Government wharf boat. The hold being filled with hay the flames spread with frightful rapidity, so that in a very few minutes she was perfectly wrapped in a sheet of flame. The boat's crew and passengers barely escaped, and the clerk of the boat managed, by extraordinary exertions, to save the boat's books and papers, but none of his private wardrobe. Soon the boat began to drift down the stream with her living freight, whose almost human with her living freight, whose almost human groans of agony were heartrending.

Just below lay the Lancaster No. 4 and
Obio Belle, the latter loaded with ammunition and ordnance stores of every kind. While passing great anxiety was manifested for fear the flames would communicate to them, but this apprehended calamity did not

Four persons are reported lost, viz: A docrour persons are reported 105', VIZ: A doc-tor, two guards, and a negro, names unknown. The doctor is reported to hail from St. Louis. So great was the light that passengers on the Emma No. 2, twenty-five miles up the stream, sew it distinctly. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incomi

the work of an incendiary. The ne was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Rumors from below report General Steele falling back on Helena. No cause is assigned for the movement. He had left a garrison at Little Pack Jeff Davis had ordered the release of all

Jeff Davis had ordered the release of all criminals in State Prisons provided they join the Confederate Army. It they acquiesce it will add about 8,000 to their ranks of the very worst description of cutthrouts and rascals. It takes \$18 50 of Confederate money to buy \$1 of gold in Mississippi.

There were only four brigades of rebel soldiers in Mississippi; one at Brandon, and two at Newton, sixty miles east of Jackson, and one is running after conscripts.

ssissippians say if the war continues two A great Union movement is being pade in West Tennessee by loyal men.
Nothing later from Vicksburg or New OrDELAYED LETTER FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 10. I arrived in this city last night and found the stars and stripes shoating from the fo tifications and other prominent points in the city. The particulars concerning the evacuation, together with the advance, I furnished the oprators at this point, who were unable, owing o the enormous amount of accumulated government business, to forward anything but hat sent by the Associated Press Agent, who

always takes precedence.

General Crittenden's corps, that crossed at Bridgerort, Tullahoma, and Battle Creek, ad-wanced along the Running Water Creek road, until arriving at Whiteside; General Wood was ordered to Wauhatchie, and Generals Paimer and Van Cleve occupied respectively he mouths of Murphy's and Lookout valleys, Sen. Thomas lay in the vicinity of Tren-ton, within easy supporting distance should moved rapidly over difficult roads through a mounfainous country, in the direction of Rome. This was the position of our forces on the morning of the 9th. Gen. Wood had on the 7th ordered up a brigade to the gap at Mission Ridge. A rebel battery was hurried forward to the heights, and our forces were shelled so vicence, with that he withdrew them. shelled so vigorously that he withdrew them about two miles. Wilder, who witnessed from Walden's Ridge, on the opposite side o the river from Chattanooga, this movement o the enemy, planted in an eligible pos the enemy, planted in an engine position inserveillent 18th Indiana battery, under Capt.

Lilley, and on the following morning rendered the rebel position on the mountain decidedly unplessent, and in fact untenable.

On the 8th, Col. Wilder, believing from ob-

On the 8th, Col Wilder, believing from observations made that the city was uneccupied, communicated to the authorities the impression, and prepared to cross his troops on the morning following.

The 92d Illinois, Col. Atkins, was despatched, by Col. Wilder, down the river, crossed at Bridgeport, and, burrying forward, reported for duty to Gen. Crittenden. This regimen, helding the advance of the attacking column under Wood, pushed up the Gap, while Wilder, with his battery opposite, stood ready to take in hand any guns that the enemy might have planted on the heights to command the road. As was anticipated no enemy opposed, and As was anticipated no enemy opposed, and the 92d Illinois of the mounted infantry dashed into Chattanooga, and unfurled from the "Crutchfield House" the first Union ban-ner that has floated in Chattanooga since the State of Tennessee attached herself to the rot-ten Confederacy. Gen. Wood, moving forward his division, occupied the forts, while Generals Palmer and Van Cleve pushed rap-idly forward in pursuit of the enemy. General Wagner, notified by a negro who crossed the river in a canoe that the 92d Illi nois was entering the city on the south side, crossed immediately on a ferryboat, and plant-ing on the works the flag of the 97th Ohio,

has erroneously received the redit of having carried into Chattanooga the first flag.

The credit attaching to so small a difference in time is of too little significance to come into dispute; but in consideration of the tireless viriliance and reclass assistant and the consideration of the tireless viriliance and reclass assistant and the consideration of the tireless viriliance and reclass assistant and the consideration of the tireless viriliance and reclass assistant and the consideration of the tireless viriliance and reclass assistant and the consideration of the tireless viriliance and reclass assistant and the consideration of the tireless viriliance and reclass assistant and the consideration of the tireless viriliance and reclass assistant and the consideration of the tireless and the consideration of the tir into dispute; but in consideration of the tire-less vigilance and restless activity displayed by Col. Wilder's command, in picketing and holding without one infraction a line thirty-eight miles in extent, besides building rafts, prosecuting forays into the enemy's lines across the river, shelling the city daily, and such like laborious duties, I am indisposed to pass uncorrected erroneous reports that take from the meed of praise it has so justly earned. Immediately on the occupation of the city patrols were thrown out, and every precaution was successfully taken to protect precaution was successfully taken to protect the citizens from harm, and their property from pillage. Nothing disorderly occurred. Our troops marched in with bands playing the most stirring patriotic airs. There was no uproar. It was the quiet, soberly, manly pos-session of a vaunted strongbold, by men, who, knowing the duties of a Christian soldier, felt too grateful to the beneficent Ruler above for

uch signal success, at such a trifling cost of lood, to mar the solemnity of the moment by acts of injustice or inhumanity. These men are of that true Roman stamp, that scorns to trample on a vanquished foe.

In one of the forts was found assnall amount of powder abendoned by the enemy, no doubt unintentionally; and at the landing are the remains of two steamboats and a few pontoon boats, too rotten to be of much service.

A small amount of forage was left by the r. b. ls, on account, doubtless, of lack of means of transportation; and a few hospital stores constitute the whole of the property of which we cannot be accounted to the property of which we

came into our possession.

Ever since the appearance of Col. Wilder's mounted infantry oppeite the city, Bragg has employed the entire rolling stock of the railroad to transport his stores and munitions of war southward. He evidently contemplated sn abandonment of the place, since his caval-ry have been busily engaged in collecting all the cattle and provisions in the surrounding country, and every article of va ue in the shape of machinery, artisans' tools, cloth suitable for soldier's clothing, and stores of almost every description. The city is almost descrited. All the principal citizens have abandoned their houses and furniture, frightened away by the bombardment on the 21st. House bold goods have generally been carried Household goods have generally been carried off. When permits to ship southward were not obtained, the goods were hauled to the

The citizens who remain, educated by their journals to the sentiment, still denounce the shelling of the city by Col. Wilder as a gross and inexcusable offence against humanity, as no notice was previously given, and women and children were subjected to the dangers of

cur missiles.

Col. Wilder appreciates as highly as any man the protection and exemption due the gentler sex, and no man would more unwillingly ignore such rights in war than he. When his command appeared before Chattanooga, he ordered a party of skirmishers to dash down to the river bank and capture, if possible, the terry hoat I wine at the landing.

to the river bank and capture, if possible, the terry beat lying at the landing.

The effort was one to be opposed by the same class of combutants only, if the enemy desired to avoid an artillery action that would endanger the citizens and their property. But, in addition to musketry, the rebels hurried forward to their forts several pieces of artillery, which opened on our men, compelling the Colonel to oppose an equally effective weapon, and the artillery was at once brought into action. The very act of the enemy in opening ond the artillery was at once brought into ac-tion. The very act of the enemy in opening on our sharpshooters from their forts conveyed to us the challenge which was not refused. Their own indiscretion called down upon the city what few shells our batteries planted there. It was not the aim of Colonel Wilder either to higher citizens or paints. either to injure citizens or private property, but to prevent the enemy's wagon trains from auling away supplies from the depot, at which

point his shots were aimed. Those which tell short and caused injury to buildings and per-sons failed of their destination on account of defects in the missile. Citizens have told me since that all the shells that fell in the city were almost in a line between the depot and

our battery.

The demoralization and defection in Bragg's amy may justly excite the fears of the Con-federacy. The conduct of the rebel troops toward the citizens and toward the rebel autoward the citizens and toward the rebel nuthorities, when it was definitely known that
Chattanooga would be evacuated, was outregeous. A band of soldiers paraded the
streets, denounced Bragg as a traitor to the
South, the rebellion as a failure, and asserted
their determination to reimburse themselves
for pecuniary losses by seizing upon the property of the wealthy, who inaugurated the
war and forced the poor man to fight their
battles. After this demonstration of defection
they repaired to the depot of commissary
stores, drove off the guard, destroyed a considerable amount of property, and rolling out a lot
off whiskey reserved for hospital purposes distributed the contents of one barrel among the
participants. Maddened by the effects of the
liquor, they returned to the depot after a short
absence to find that a stronger force had been
detailed to protect the goods. Nothing daunted they streked and drag of the contents of detailed to protect the goods. Nothing daunt ed, they attacked and drove off the guards, rolled out all the whiskey (about thirty barrels), and, taking what they could easily carry away, poured the remainder into the gutter. The scenes of pillage and outrage that followed would disgrace the record of any troops, and, associated with the evidences of disaffection I have referred to, looks ominous. Gen. Rosecrans established his headquarters in the same house occupied by the rebel General Polk. The enemy retreated in two columns, one taking the road running through

eral Polk. The enemy retreated in two col-umns, one taking the road running through Rossville, Snow Hill, and Lafayette, and the other through Ringgold and Chestnut Flat. The rear of the former was brought up by General Cheatham's division, supported by a strong force of cavalry, while Gen. Buckner, driven from East Tennessee, joining Bragg ex-ternate by way of Ooltawah, brought up the rear of the second column. ar of the second column.

The Governor of Georgia has sent forward

already from different points in the State fif-teen thousand militia; Lee has sent reinforcements; accessions have come from Johnston's army, and the indications are that Bragg will army, and the indications are that Bragg will occupy the gaps at Pigeon Ridge; and holding a reserve at Lafayette, through which place by way of Villanow lies a safe line of retreat, give us battle. The advantages are in such a position largely in favor of Bragg. If his new recruits display the tenacity of daring that characterized his other troops at Stone River, success will be attained only after a stubbern battle, and the effusion of rivers of blood.

OULLL.

[The above letter, though delayed by the difficulties of communication with the front of the Army of the Cumberland, serves to keep up the narrative of the war which we endeavor to lay before our readers through our correspondents.—Eds. Jour.]

Gen. Meredith, commissioner for the ex-thange of prisoners, left this forenoon for ty point. Yesterday the officers of the United States gunboat Wyandotte discovered a large lot of whiskey concealed in the land on the bank of Elizabeth river, which they confiscated.

OINCINNATI, Sept. 26.
Brigadier-General Frazer and 116 rebel officers cap'ured at Cumberland Gap by Burnside, arrived at Johnson's Island.

REMARKS ON THE SEMI-TREASONABLE OR-DER FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR, BY S. S. NICHOLAS.

When Congress passed and the President When Congress passed and the President approved the act of last session authorizing the latter to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, we had from both a distinct concession or recognition of the principle that the power of suspension is exclusively with Congress. For a joint discretionary power of the sort in both Congress and the President would be so incongruous and injuriously conflicting that no one has contended for it, and therefore the concession of its possession by therefore the concession of its possession be Congress is necessarily the equivalent of a di rect negation of the power to the President. Such having been, anterior to this rebellion, the uniform unanimous construction of seventy years' duration, from this time forth it should be held to be the settled construction. However gratifying this result may be to those of us who for two long years had insisted on that construction against Congressional and Executive influence, yet this is no time for exultation in the triumph of even so great a principle over pernicio It things, so that there shall be no future eed for such triumph over even the politica need for such triumph over even the political errors of our countrymen. It would therefore be unprofitable, if not inappropriate, to inquire too nicely into the motive of the President and his party in Congress for this apparent charge of opinion. Let us rather continue to treat it as it was received at first by the nation, as the harbinger of a change of policy which will hereafter keep all our functionaries within the line of their constitutional powers. The clause of the activation utional powers. The clause of the act re-quiring all arrests to be promptly reported to the courts for their speedy action, greatly en-couraged that hope. It has been also strengthened by the recent declaration of the President, in conversation with General Smith, that he would acquiesce in the decision of the courts against what is supposed to be his most cherished power—his assumed power to emancipate slaves.

There has been a recent military action i

this connection of such good promise, that it ought not to be passed over in that neglectful silence with which it has been heretofore shence with which it has been heretotore treated. Our commanding General in Kentucky, who has had larger experience in the matter of military arrests than any other of our Generals, has, by his recent order, struck a much needed blow at the arbitrariness of uch arrests. He has ordered that they shall nly be made upon written charges sustained by the "affidavits of two or more responsible ersons", and not even then, until the charge as been investigated and the order of arre seued from his headquarters. The Constitu-ion says, "no warrant shall issue but upon robable cause, supported by oath or affirma-ion." Though this is not referred to as the cause of the change in military practice, yet the cause assigned is almost equally gratifying. The General says the order is made—"to prevent unnecessary trouble, expense, and oppression." Whatever the cause ense, and oppression." Whatever the cause for the change, it is gratifying to find our military officers thus conforming to the in-unctions of the Constitution. It is especially tratifying, as signalizing the superiority of the visdom of the Constitution over the wisdom of our men of the present day. It reteaches that salutary, oft inculcated lesson, never to uppose ourselves where than the Constitution coming as the order does from so experienced nd intelligent a General, it may be taken as

and intelligent a General, it may be taken as full proof that such disregard of the Constitution will mainly result in profitiess "trouble and expense" to the Government and "unnecessary oppression" to the citizen.

These cheering hopes of restoration to a government of law have been chilled by the terms of the suspension proclamation and its accompanying order from the Wer Department. The suspension is not confined to localities within or near the site of military operations, but extends over the whole Union; calities within or near the site of military operations, but extends over the whole Union; and to localities where there is not the semblance of pretext for being required by military necessity. Nor is it limited to any defined class of cases, but embraces every one the President may choose to imprison, with or without cause, or even the suspicion of justifiable cause. Such extreme laxity in dealing with such a delicate subject and one upon which popular jealousy is so promptly arousd, evinces rather a reckless, defant disregard of the spirit of the Constitution, with its sympathizing popular sentiment, than a becoming deference to either. The order from the War Department requires all officers, from whom deference to either. The order from the war Department requires all officers, from whom a prisoner shall be attempted to be taken by judicial authority, after return made of his detainer by Presidential authority, to make forcible resistance with all the military aid that can be obtained. This has a strong equinting towards the perpetution of treason.

This has a strong equinting towards the perpetration of treason.

The constitution having confided to conpressional discretion exclusively the important tust of determining the when, the where, the
how far and for how long the suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus should be made the ect of last session raises the importan question whether Congress can abdicate tha trust and transfer it to the President. Th reponderance of legal intelligence in and out of Congress, as also of argument, has seemed to be against the power to transfer. It is a long, well-established principle among jurists and statesmen, that a discretionary power confided to one of the departments cannot be legally transferred to or exercised by either of the others. The attempted transfer in this case is in direct conflict with that great prin-ciple. The constitution does not say that in time of war or rebellion the privilege shall be, time of war or rebellion the privilege shall be, nor even that it may be suspended, but only when in those cases the public safety may require the suspension. To determine when, where, how far, and how long public safety so requires belongs exclusively to Congress, and, as many if not most of our best thinkers suppose, cannot be transferred. This great question has to be decided by the judiciary. Should they decide against the transfer, it would be indecorous to suppose the President would not obey the decision, as his duty requires. It would not do for Mr. Lincoln or my aspiring member of his Cabinet explicitly to avow before the Presidential election an intention to disobey such decision. Yet, this is exactly what the order from the War Department seems to contemplate, and in that event orders all military subordinates to resist such decision with military force. Will not the resistance has belief transfer.

cision with military force. Will not the redecision with military force. Will not the resistance be plain treason?

Says the Constitution:—"Treason against
the United States shall consist only in levying
war against them," &c. What "levying war
against them" means has been well defined by
English and American adjudications. All
lawyers will agree that the suppression of the
civil authority by military force is among the
plainest or most appropriate illustrations of the
kind of "levying war" which was meant. So
elso they will agree as to the following illusso they will agree as to the following illus-

trations.

Attempted usurpation by armed force; or by armed force attempting the intimidation of Congress to procure the enacting or repealing of a law, or of the President to obtain a ange of his cabinet or policy; or resisting a nestitutional act of Congress, or the exerconstitutional act of Congress, or the exercise of any constitutional power by the President; or the resisting of either department in the exercise of its constitutional functions.

If we were to suppose a legally constituted posse comitatus raised by the Marshal for a legitimate purpose, diverted into any such assault upon the Presidential power, it would be none the less treasonable, though the Chief Justice and a majority of the members of Congress should voluntarily join the posse.

So also armed resistance to judicial mandate being equally treasonable, it will be none

de te being equally treasonable, it will be none the less so, because made by part of the army ander the direct personal command of the President The principle equally embraces the forcible suppression of the civil authority of a State—for instance, of its legislature, its courts, or its free ballot. As adjudged by the Supreme Court in Bollman's case, an attempt by force to subvert the government in any locality, such as a city or State, is treason, though unaccompanied with an intent to subvert the whole government. A making of war against

accompanied with an intent to subvert the whole government. A making of war against any one of the States, or an attempt by force to subvert its civil authority, is therefore a levying of war against all the States within the constitutional definition of treason. Consequently it is mere absurdity to suppose that there can be such a thing as full treason against a State, whilst it remains in the Union, as contradistinguished from treason. As to the idea that the suspension of the privilege of the writ precluded the issuing of the writ of habeas corpus in all cases, of exonerates from obedience to judicial action under the writ, that is a gross error. The actitelf evidently contemplates the continued use of the writ, as that is the most, if not the only appropriate mode of carrying out some

ly appropriate mode of carrying out some its requirements. After directing the Sec-aries of State and War to make return rithin twenty days of all arrests to the proper courts, it directs that if the Secretary neglect or fall to make the return, the Court shall then order the release of the person arrested. Now the proper exercise of this power almost indispensably requires the use of the writ, or which is the same, of some perfectly analagous process. So also a conscript may be detained after regularly furnishing a substitute or paying his \$300 commutation, or a volunteer after having served out his three years' term. In now of these cases is there a years' term. In none of these cases is there a years' term. In none of these cases is there a conceivable reason of policy why the writ should not be used for the relief of the citizen so unjustly treated, and though the act is bunglingly bad enough, yet a fair interpretation will exempt Congress from the imputed infamy of having intended to deprive the sufferer of such redress.

The most material and comprehensive portion of the proclamation, as it is also of the act of Congress, is that which extends the suspersion to all cases of persons held by order of

act of Congress, is that which extends the suspersion to all cases of persons held by order of the President, without regard to the reason or occasion for the holding. It is the order of the President which alone legitimates the holding. No imputed authority as incident to a military commission will do. There must be superadded the express order of the President, either special or general. The act expressly contemplates the use of the writ for the very purpose of ascertaining whether the detention is by virtue of such order. It is true the act, to the eternal dishonor of Congress, makes the return of the officer under cather of the conclusive, precluding the court from cathering the conclusive, precluding the court from cathering the conclusive, precluding the court from a pistol shot, James H., son of Josiah Bradlee, formerly of Boston, agod 27 years, month, and 4 days,

inquiring whether he has ignorantly or inquiring whether he has ignorantly or wilfully made a false return; still it evidently contemplates the use of the writ to obtain the return. A literal compliance with the order may therefore lead an ignorant officer into the unwitting perpetration of treason, by wrongfully resisting the order of the court. Besides, the courts might well say that Courcess had no right to preclude the the court. Besides, the courts might well say that Congress had no right to preclude the requirement of the production of the President's order to sustain the return of the subordinate, as otherwise the latter would be virtually empowered to make the suspension and enforce it by a false or ignorant return. There is nothing more probable than that inferior officers may ignorantly suppose that, in making all arrests, they act by the authority of their chief, the President. The order obviously requires careful reconsideration and amendment to prevent such misconstruction amendment to prevent such misconstruction of their duty by subordinates, and to save them from the danger of ignorantly incurring the penalties of treason.

No later intelligence of interest from General Rosecrans had been received up to 10 o'clock last night. If anything should arrive at a later hour it will appear with our telegraphic news. There is no doubt, however, hat ample preparations have been made not merely to sustain the Army of the Cumberland in its defensive position near Chattanooga, but to enable it very scon to make an advance which must be irresistible both in the spirit which will animate the soldiers of the Union and in the might of its gigantic prepar-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. It appears now that all three of Rosecrans's grand divisions were engaged in the battles in front of Chattanooga, two of which were driven back in considerable disorder.

Gen. Rosecrans in his despatches imputes the loss of the battle to the disobedience of orders on the part of McCook, who failed to ocorders on the part of accoost, who raised to occupy an important position assigned by Rosecrans. Had he done as ordered by Rosecrans, the opinion is that the battle would have resulted in a splendid Union victory. By extending his forces too much, the enemy were capitled to protective Rosecraphic lines. chabled to penetrate Rosecrans's lines.
Great anxiety is felt here in army circles for the safety of Burnside. In order to reinforce Rosecrans his only safe course would be to ross the Tennessee river and mountains and o penetrate to some of the gaps and move down behind the mountains. The opinion of military men seems to be that if he attempts to move down on this side of the river he will

un great risk of being cut off. General Hooker has been assigned to an apportant command in a field where his brilant fighting qualities will find their full An attempt on the part of the rebels to establish batteries at Mathias Point has b

WASHINGTON, Sept 26. The Army of the Potomac is in motion. Transports are loading with great activity, and it is expected that a considerable body of forces will embark with as little delay as possible. Their destination can only be conjectured in the meantime. There is equal activity above. ty shown in forwarding troops in another direction. The Government has taken pos-session of the B. and O. Railroad, and no more travel for civil purposes will be allowed on it. Some important movement is contemplated on this road. It is currently said here, and such, in fact, is the purport of the information that we receive from various sources, that the reinforcements sent to the help of Brang against General Roscorans have left Rich-

mond almost defenceless. There is but a hand-full of troops remaining for the security of the rebel capital.

The late battle of Chattanooga would have The late battle of Chattanooga would have had a different result if the orders of the Government had been more punctually observed. The Government was aware of the design of the rebels in reinforcing Bragg, namely: to overwhelm our army by superior forces, and sent a message by telegraph to Gen. Burnside, ordering him to reinforce Rosecrans with the men under his command. Burnside replied that he was on his way to Jonesboro, and would join Rosecrans as soon as he had occupied that place. The Government then repied that place. The Government then re-peated the order in a peremptory manner, or-dering him to reinforce Rosecrans immedi-ately. Two days afterwards a telegram was received here from Burnside to the effect that he had taken Jonesboro, and should now pro-

coed to the assistance of Rosecrans.

At the last advices, the main body of troops under Burnside were at Athens. His advance was at Cleveland. The Government is not satisfied with this proceeding of Baraside, and his neglect to obey the orders given him in such express terms. NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

By the arrival of the steamer Cahawba from New Orleans, intelligence is received that the troops which were engaged in the Sabine Pass expedition had been disembarked and are to compose part of the expedition over-land to Texas.

The troops were, on the departure of the steemer, moving toward Brashear City and Betwick Bay as rapidly as railroad transpor-tation between Algiers and those points would admit of their being sent forward. The force which originally was to go by that route will thus be so much strengthened as to runder the expedition a formidable one. It is said our forces were crossing Berwick Bay with their trains and that a part of the troops are already on the march westward. The occupation of Texas by our troops is regarded in New Orleans as a fixed fact.

Advices by the Cahawba from New Orleans report the capture, off Saip Island, of the rebel blockade-running steamer Alabama, from Havana for Mobile, and the blockwicrunning steamer Montgomery. Also the destruction, by the guns of our fleet, of the rebel street. This all occurred in one day, he 12th inst. General Barnes, of Massachusetts, is to com-

mand at Norfolk, vice General Neglee, ordered to report to General Grant.

A Nashville despatch of the 23d gives a re-WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET port from rebel prisoners that Joe Johnston was killed in the late battles.

OHICAGO, Sept. 26.
At half past six last evening a special train, consisting of a locomotive and twenty cars, left Kalamazoo bound west. While coming down the four mile grade between Waltham and Lawton, some drunken rowdies near the rear end of the train cut the bell rope and rulled out the link pin between the cars, thus dividing the train. Being upon the down grade, the engineer did not discover the loss, and did not stop his portion of the tain until he reached Lawton. Within two minutes the rear portion was coming down the grade. The er giver immediately put on steam to get out of the way with such force that the coupling between the engine and cars was broken and a collision between the two portions of the train ensued. Five persons were killed out-right and twenty-two wounded, some of them o seriously that their recovery is impossible

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, via CAIRO, 26. General Grant has recovered sufficiently to e moved to Vicksburg, and leaves for there to-day, accompanied by Adjutant-General Thomas. It will be some time before he can resume active duties.

Several steamboats from St. Louis, arrived within a few days, laden with produce, have

greatly relieved the markets.

Military matters still active. The expedition
of General Herron has been heard from. He
has cleared the country between Red river and
Port Hudson from the guerilla parties which Port Hudson from the guerilla parties which have been firing on transports, and driven Gen. Green to the west of Atchafalaya river, with considerable loss. Among the captured was an agent of the rebel government, with important papers. Herron is quite sick, and will be brought to New Orleans.

Gen. Banks's order, removing the restrictions on trade, was received with great satisfaction. The health of the city is good.

NEW YORK SON. 27

NEW YORK, Sept. 27. The Herarld's Washington correspondent says that rumor says the resignation of Burnside is accepted, and that Hooker is talked

By the recent exchange, 15,000 soldiers heretofore released on parole, will be returned to duty and added to the effective strength of the Union army. Four hundred exchanged cavalry arrived at the cavalry camp to-day from the parole camp at Annapolis. About as many more are on the way.

Four hundred deserters from the Army of the Potomac were sent to the front to-day.

Two thousand Union exchanged prisoners strived from Richmond at Annapolis on Friday night.

The delegation here from Missouri is said to be unanimously in favor of Gen. Butler for the successor to Gen. Schofield. They express the determination to remain till the latter is removed and Butler or some equally acceptable commander is appointed. They are ter is removed and Butler or some equally acceptable commander is appointed. They are
preparing for an interview with the President.

A Memphis letter of the 22d says a formidable expedition against Mobile is being inaugurated, and hints that the feint against
Texas will not interfere with it. The ironclads from the Mississippi are to co-operate
with a large land force.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.
The report in the New York Saturday rine report in the coverage of the Bal-evening and Sunday morning papers that the Government had taken pessession of the Bal-timore and Ohio Railroad has been ascertained to be incorrect. The Government has availed itself to some extent of the large facilities of the road for Government purposes, but without interrupting with the running of the regular through trains for either passen-

GENERAL GILMORE'S OFDER ON THE POS-DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., September 15.

September 15,)

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification and pride that the Brigadier General commanding is enabled to congratulate the army
upon the signal success which has crowned the terprise in which it has been engaged. For impter is destroyed. The scene where on intry's flag suffered its first dishonor you ave made the theatre of one of its proudes!

The fort has been in the possession of the emy for more than two years; has been his de and boast; has been strengthened by pride and boast; has been strengthened by every appliance known to military science, and has defied the assaults of the most powerful and gallant fleet the world ever saw. But it has yielded to your courage and patient labor. Its walls are now crumbled to ruina, its formidable batteries are silenced, and, though a bostile flag still floats over it, the fort is a harmless and helpless wreck.

Forts Wagner and Gregg—works rendered menorable by their protracted resistance and the accrifice of life they have cost—have also been wrested from the enemy by your perse-

been wrested from the enemy by your perse-vering courage and skill, and the graves of our fallen comrades rescued from desecration and contumely. You now hold in undisputed possession the whole of Morris Island, and the city and harbor of Charleston lie at the mercy of your

artillery from the very spot where the first shot was fired at your country's flag and the rebellion itself was inaugurated. To you—the officers and soldiers of this command—and to the gallant navy which has co-operated with you, are due the thanks of your commander and your country. You were call-ed upon to encounter untold privations and dengers—to undergo unremitting and exhausting labors—to sustain severe and dishertening reverses. How nobly your patrictism and zeal have responded to the call the results of the campaign will show, and your commanding General gratefully bears witness.

Q. A. GILMORE, Brigadier General Commanding.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

precise suggested and cause revived, by consent, in sime of executor. Frank vs Hannes, Lou. Chancery; appearance of psellee, Leattle entered. McDaniel vs McNelil, Christian; coess appeal anted. on vs Gibson, Fayette; appeal dismissed por et ux vs Milum et al, Franklin; motion to a detay case. et al, Greenup; petition

nearing filed.

insv s Hays et al, Grant; continued.

t ey ot al vs Scales, Boone;

t vs Eorle, Kenton;

on vs Light, Kenton;

vs Hovekamp, dc., Kenton;

vs Hovekamp, dc., Kenton;

vett sadm. Tvs Conn, Kenton; were subr FRANKFORT, Sept. 23.

Hackett's administrator vs. Conn, Kenton; re rsed. Lindsay et al vs. Scales, Boone; reversed. Short & Co. vs. Trabue, Louisville Chancery; re ns et al vs. Foudry et al, Fleming; reversed

ryan et al vs. Darlinton et al. Greenun: rehearing nied.

Steller's executors. Fayette: cause set hearing on Treeslay the 25th inst. Thompson et ux vs. Betts Scott: copyfor the judgent filed and rule vs. appellant returned to M. nday is discharged. en's administrator vs. Scott, et al, jud., Ken cheon e described and the control of the control of

CAUSES DECILED. Talden vs Ewing et ux, Harrison; affirmed, ean at al vs McDowell, Owen; reversed, commissioners of the Kentucky Trust Co. Bank vs downlession City, Kenton; reversed, watten vs Huber & Jones, Larue; appeal dimissed.

l s vs Tuliy's administrator, Fleming; peticion chear.ng filed by appellee. athen vs Wickliffe, Larue; copy, judgment, &c., nistrator, Fleming: petition ed. lith, Jefferson; petition for res Helm, Campbell;

Clark vs Clark,
Dora vs Helm, Campbell; were submitted on briefs.
Perry et al vs Seits, Campbell; continued.
Eat bit et al vs Scruggins, Franklin; continued.
Jones et pl vs McCawier et al, Jefferson; argued by
udge Marshall for appellees,
Kennedy vs Archur, Kenton; reargument ordered FRANKFORT, Sept. 25, 1863. CAUSE DECIDED.

Ileidlebach Leasongood & Co. vs Merkley & Co., cni vil e Chencery; affirmed.
Figg vs Murphy, Louisville Chancery; reversed.
Elskeman vs Smith et al, Green;
Weedward vs irustees of Edmunton, Metcalfe; re-

caring delivered, and petition overruled. Field et al va Wisginton, Hardin; mrition to quash vy on fi a overruled.
Jones et al va Nichawley, &c., Jefferson; the copiest average of the property of the proper

COMMERCIAL.

We continue our quotations for gold this day at 384 \$\pi\$ cent buying and 10642 selling, and silver at 256 buying and 30632 selling. Demand notes 34635 buy-is and 30640 selling. Exchange is buying at pa-

and selling at 1/4 cent premium. Bankers Kentucky notes at 1 % cent, and Iudiana notes

9%, Canada money 33@34. Country vouchers pa

BATTING-Sales at 50@53c.

Bu SER-20@25c.

in Cincinnati, nom'nal. Checks on Washington % cent discount. Beans—Sales at \$2 p bushel.

Bagging—Sales at 13@16c.
Befswax, Feathers, and Ginseng—Bosswax 25c eathers 44@45c, ginseng 77c.

Corren &c .- Yarns, in lots, 49@50c for the various

numbers. Candles and Soap-Mould candles 13/2@14c,star 17

CANCLES AND SOAP—Mould candles 12/2@14c,star 17
@18c German soap 75/@28c.
CHESSE—W. R. 11@11/4c; Blue Grass Dairy 12/4@13c.
FLOUR AND GRAIN—85 5006 75 for extra family, and
44 25@4 50 for superfine. Wheat may be quoted at
9cc, 9cc, and \$1 00 for red and white, We
quote corn at 70@75c for ear and 85c shelled. Sales
of 17c at \$1.00. Outs, new, at 500 from wagons. Bar-

lev at \$1@\$1 10. Sales shipstuffs at \$25 % ton, shorts at

Suc. and bran at \$20.
SHERTINGS—Heavy. Sales of G.W. at 33,8355 B yard.
TALLOW—Held at \$28,85c.
EGGS—Light sales at 12c B dozen.

GROCERTES-Unchanged; sales of sugar at 14@16 b. Molasses and syrup 50 to 7cc. Coffee 30 \$51c.

%c; hams 9%@itc, canvassed 10%@ile; bacon short

POTATORS—Sales at \$1 50@1 75 P bbl.

HOPS—Sales at 16c.

HAY—Light sales of new in small quantities at \$20@

HDES AND LEATHER-Green 61%, salt-cured 16@
. Sole leather, Cincinnati oak, 33@30c; hemlock
, bridle \$46@50 \$ dozen. Hog skins \$7 50@8 \$

en. Uppers \$36@42 % dozen. Calf skins, city, \$2@

56; French \$4@4 15.
IRON, NAILS, AND STEEL-Bar S. C. 4% 24%c, charcos

McGMc, pig \$48@63—hot and cold blast nails \$4 75@5 or 10d; other sizes in proportion in lots of 100 kegs nd upwards; retail \$5.0. Cast-steel 28@30c; Ameri-an blister 10c; steel slabs 11c, and wings 12c.

LARD—Sales at 9%@10c.
Miss Pork—Old mess, in small lots, 9%c, with little temand. Holders of sound lots are asking more.
Manufactured Tobacco—Sales of Kentucky at 55@

c; extra st. Ous-Linseed at \$1 05. Coal oil 65@70c per gallon.

PAINTS-White Lead \$9@12 per 100 pounds; red lead c. Extract Logwood 15@16c.

TARCH—Sales at 4%@5%c.

FERS—Clover \$6.50, timothy \$2.58.

FORACC—The sales during the present week have

n fair, footing up about 720 hogsheads. The prices

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market-Downing & Herr.

MACKERELS-No. 1 in kits at \$2 50 and No. 2 at \$2.

Nions-Command \$3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) bbl. FLAXSEED-Sales of new at \$1 25 \(\frac{1}{2}\) bushel

LCOHOL-Advanced to 19c 3 gallon.

main about the same as last quoted.

JEANS-Heavy goods 55c; fine goods 70@80c

Wook-Washed 40@50c. In crease 35@46

WHISKEY-Sales at 50%@516

ic; extra \$1.

TEAS-G. P. \$1@1 50, Black \$1@1 25.

Henr-Small sales at \$90@110 \$ ton.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL. SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1363.

MARRIED, GLEASON'S the morning of the 24th inst., by Elder D. derson, Capt. John L. McKinner, of Indianapoli, to Miss Fannie Estes, of this city. WILL WARM FOOD FOR THE BODY, HEAT water or steep herbs, &c., for the sick, make water hat for shaving or toddy, cock a few oysters, boil or try eggs, make tea and codes, toas: bread, ac., in less time and expense than by any other means beauting the light. Price if could be based with the country of the control of the country of the c the 21st inst., by Elder D. P. Hende F. Dosson to Miss Joanna A. Youn t Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 22d inst., by the Pev Morris, Mr. G. M. Cresar to Miss V. E. Larue th of Elizabethtown, Ky. in this city, at the residence of Stephen Decourse the 24th inst., by the Rev. H. Braay. Mr. John 1711 to Miss Emma J. O'CONNER, daughter of Rode to 'Conner, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

By Rev. D. C. Culley, on the 29th inst., in Brandon surs, at the residence of Col. Robert Buckner, the oride's father, Miss Malinda G. Buckner to M. Palles G. Morremen, of Meade county, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURT OF AP-peals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. ESFORCE in Mansion House, nearly opposite Com-monwealth printing office.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! ATCERLOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE O the World. The only Harmkes, True, ye known. This splendid Hair Dye anges Red, Eusty, or Gray Hair instanti Batchelor's New Tollet Cream for Dressing

(Successors to Wilson & Starbird), WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND DEALERS IN Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glassware, Tobacco, Snuffs,

Perfumery, &c., NO. 416 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY. AGENTS FOR THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

A LARGE STOCK OF

FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE

PIATT, ALLEN, & CO.

North side Main st, bet. Seventh and Righth. LOUISVILLE, KY.

The arrivals of sheep in the market have

None in the market at present; all sold at fair prices. Sheep are now in demand, Parens—Cattle, first quality and extra, at from \$2.75 (682, and second rate at from \$2.25⊕\$2.75, and third rate at from \$1.50@\$2.75.108 he gross. Hogs \$4.50@ \$5.75.100 he gross for good quality and extra, and from \$3@\$5.25 for shoats and light thin hogs. Sheep and

mbs at from \$2@\$4 & head. TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE SINCE OUR LAST REPORT.

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Viss

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.
The cattle market has been tolerably brisk thi week, and prices about 15c 3: 100 has better for fair an good. The inferior grades are hard to sell.

Sheep are in good demand, and have advanced fully

Sales of cattle-Choice and extra, 33493%c; fair to Sheep heavy, and sell at 31/04c, gross weight; infeor at \$2 25@\$2 75 per head. Lambs at \$2@\$3 per end, according to quality.

Hogs well fatted and heavy at 45,650, gross weight;
ommon and stock hogs dull at 25,630, gross weight. TAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WERE.

For Arabia.]

Wi h little appearance of activity, the sales of to-bacce in the London market during the month of Angust six reported to reach nearly 1,000 blads. Of this total, Western strips constituted less than 200 hide, the remainder I eing made up by Kentncky leaf and Marylands in about equal proportions.

The market generally continues extremely quiet, and, although the transactions in stemmed tobacco as noted above have again been limited in extent, they have tended to confirm the views expressed in our circular of the 3d ultimo, and in leu of the quotations historic repeated as nominal, we have revised the subjoined table to indicate as closely as possible the rates at which purchases could be effected.

Western Leaf 12 to 26. *temmed 27 to 25.

JOHN STEWART OXLEY & CO.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3, 1863.

rn Leaf 16@26 B 100. Stemmed 27 to 32 B 100. JOHN STEWART OXLEY & CO. FLAX-SEED.

**FEATHERS,

**MUSTARD-SEED, and

GRASS SEEDS

of all Wanted,

We are now bying the above S-eda &c, for cash, and paying the highest market price, s-6dedwi*

A. G. MUNN & CO. Jefferson County Farm For Sale.

n it a good dwelling and all necessary out-houses Apply on the premises. S24 d3&w1* NELSON GOLDSMITH. For Sale, 825 Acres Tobacco Land in For Sale, 825 Acres vebacco Lang in Christian County.

DEMIAND for money induces me to offer a most at destraint and at the country of the co

COAL OIL CRATER

Sole Agents for Louisville THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VAN WINKLE. BRAMLETTE & VAN WINKLE, Attorneys at Law.

E. L. & J. VAN WINKLE Will practice in the Franklin Anderson, Beyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

557 (ffices Frankfort and Danville. st5 d3m.kws)

Block or Notweel Broses without Invanity to a Blossy or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Reanting tine Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Reanting; imparis fresh vitality, frequently reasoning its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Sad Dyes. The Gennier is signed Winliam A. Barchenton; all others are nere limitations, and should be avoided, Seid by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—SI BARCIAN ST., N. Y.

THOS. E. WILSON. ARTHUR PETER. WILSON & PETER

FOREIGN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

AND BANKERS, No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, Borsat L. Maitland, NEW YORK. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Japes dawisly JUST RECEIVED

MANHOOD: How Lost! How Restored! Just Published, in a Scaled Envelope. Price Siz Cents.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhess or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mestal and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

"A Hoom to Thousands of Sufferers,"
Sent under seal, in a piain curelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two portage stamps, by
127 Bewery, New York, Postonice Box 4586, oil dewants

SPERMATORRHŒA CAN BE CURED.

Shelly House Stock marker-Domaing & Herr.
Louisvitta, Sept. 25, 1863.
The receipts, sales, and transactions of live stock at
this yard during the past week have been good, and a
fair business has been done. The Government contractors have been purchasing freely, and they take
all the heavy flesh cattle that are offered at medium
prices. The butchers have been buying freely such DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermal Weakness, Impolency, Low of Post specify an effectually. Its effects are truly a A trial of the Specify will convince the most cal of its mortis. Price \$1 a box. Sent, post. any address by S. G. UPHAM 463 CHESTER PRITADES SPECIFIC cattle as suit their trade, so that but few remain unsold. There have been no extra cattle offered. The arrivals were mostly common and second rate. The receipts of hogs have been small, and prices re-

sell the whole or a part of said land, give pos

The tobacco plant is remarkable for produc-ing in its organism two ni'rogenous comcunds, of which the one, nico'ine, contains neither sulphur nor oxygen; while the other, albumen, is identical with the sulphurous and oxygenized constituents of the cereals and

ther a imentary plants.

The commercial value of tobacco leaves is in an inverse ratio to the amount of albumen they contain, that sort of tobacco being most highly esteemed by smokers which contains the least albumen; for the latter ingredient, in the burning of the dry leaves, emits on carbenization a mest disagracable smell of burnt horn shavings. The leaves rich in albumen contain, as a rule, more nico ine than those which are poor in albumon; they give the strongest kinds of tobacco, many of which says the railr arnot be smoked unmixed.

The tobacco leaves cultivat d in France and Germany are manufactured either into smoking tobacco or into snuff. For the fabrication of ing tobacco or into snuft. For the fabrication of snuff leaves which are rich in albumen and nicetine are preferred to those containing a smaller amount of those ingredients. The leaves in ended for snuff are, either when still entire, or after being ground to poyder, subjected to a kind of fermentation, which takes place pretty speedily, with evolution of beat if they are kept moistoned with water. From the participation of the albument there arises a refaction of the albumen there arises a considerable quantity of ammonia, which is a principal ingredient of German snuff, and is also occasionally increased by the manufac-turers by moistening with carbonate of ammo-nia or caustic ammonia, to suit the taste of

The leaves intended for smoking are also improved in quality by a slight process of fer-mentation, which serves to diminish the quan-tity of albumen in them.

These preliminary remarks will help ex-plain the different methods of cultivating to-

The size of the leaf in length and breadth. its light or dark color, the height of the stem, the amount of produce, and the greater or less proportion of albumen and nicotine, all depend very essentially upon the manuring of

The p'art succeeds best in Europe, on light, sardy, humose, loamy, or marly soils. Tae strongest kinds, richest in albumen and nico-tine, are grown on virgia land, and on heavy clay soil manured with bone dust, shavings and clippings of horns and claws, blood, bris-tles, human excrements, oilcake and liquid

In Havena, tobacco is grown on Virgin soil, on cleared for st lands, which are often burnt first, as is done in Virginie. The best quali-ties (the poorest in albumen), are yielded in

the third year of cultivation.

From this it would appear that animal manure abounding in nitrogen (ammonia), favors the production of nitrogenous constituents; but the soil, on the other hand, which is poor in ammonia, and probably contains the nitrogen in the form of nitric acid, produces leaves con-taining much less albumen and nicotine. The effect of removing the tobacco plant

om the rearing beds to the field is very strikg. Transplanted into the new soil, the ung tobacco plant proceeds in the first inyoung tofacco plant proceeds in the first instance, like seed in the process of germination, to produce rocts; the leaves already formed wither on transplantation, and their movable constituents, together with the store of organizable matter collected in the roots, are applied o the production of numerous branch radicles a second transplantation has a still more fa-orable effect upon the underground organs o

As the direction of the organic operation in unmer plants is entirely turned to the for-nation of seed, and as this consumes the ma-[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] the plant has put forth six to ten leaves, the heart of the middle stem, on which the flowers and seed capsules grow. Stripped thus of the crown, the whole vigor of the plant is now directed to the buds between the leaves and stem, and these put forth side shoots which are treated like the principal stem—that is to say, they are either broken away, or simply cracked by twisting. Thus the leaves retain the organizable matter subsequently produced, and by twisting. Thus the leaves retain the or-ganizable matter subsequently produced, and increase in mass and size, while the amount of water in them diminishes. By the middle of September the leaves lose their green color, and are spotted with yellow blotches, impart-ing a marbled look; they become parchment like, feel dry to the touch, get flaceid, with the ends drooping to the ground, and, when ar-rived at full maturity, are viscous, clammy, and readily come off the stem.

This treatment is variously modified, ac-

This treatment is variously modified, according to the several varieties of tobacco, and the different countries in which it is grown. The so-called common English tobacco, which is particularly rich in nicotine, is often allowed by planters to run to seed, in order to effect a ser aration of the nitrogenous constituents, the albumen forsaking the leaves and lodging in

In the young shoots, buds, and generally in all parts in which the production of cells is most actively carried on, the sulphurcous and most actively carried on, the sulpinorous cannulate, and thus the younger leaves are always richer in these substances than the older. The leaves mearest the ground (sand leaves) give a milder, the upper leaves a stronger tobacco. In those varieties which are not particularly rich in nicotine and albumen, the sand leaves are of much less value than the upper leaves. A mild tobacco always means a tobacco poor in

mild tobacco always means a tobacco poor in narcotic constituents.

The course pursued by the European tobacco planter, who lays a superabundance of animal manure upon his fields, is the exact reverse of that adopted by the American planter, who cultivates his plants upon a field that has never been manured. The one seeks to reduce or dilute the percent subhyrayous and duce or dilute the narcotic, sulphureous, and nitrogenous constituents of the leaves; the other to concentrate them. Accordingly, the American planter breaks the lower leaves in their full vigor, when the plant has attained to half growth; the European planter attaches the greatest value to the fully developed upper leaves.

As the tobacco plant, like all annuals, only As the tooseco plant, like all animals, only yields up its whole store of organizable matter at the ripening of the seed, the stem does not die after the loss of the leaves, but the materials still remaining in it, and the roots cause the stem to send forth fresh shoots, and frequently even leaves, though small-sized ones. In the West Indies, Maryland, and Virginia, before the gathering of the leaves, the stems are notched immediately above the ground, so that they lean over without being severed from the root. In warm weather the water in the leaves exponents, and the protion of the teach leaves evaporates, and the motion of the sap ensues from the stems and roots towards the leaves in which the sap is thus concentrated as the plant withers. The tobacco planters on the Rhine have found that a superior tobacco, poorer in albumen and nicotine, is produced if, instead of breaking the leaves off in the field, the plant with the leaves on it is cut down just above the ground, and hung up to dry with the top downwards. The stem will, under these circumstances, continue to vegetate for a time, sending forth small shoots, which gradually turn in an upward direction and put forth flower buds. In these flower buds the sulphureous and nitrogenous constituents are collected from the leaves, which lose these ingredients in the ame proportion, and are thereby improved in

sent from the right flank to feel the centre, shed forward and re-established the line, as pushed ferward and re-established the line, as it had been before, parallel and along the Chicamanga Creek. The country is level, thickly overgrown with small timber and brush, which renders it unfavorable to the use of artillery, and very little has been used. The casualties in wounded are heavy, but surprisingly light in killed for so heavy a markets appropent.

surprisingly light in killed for so heavy a muskery engagement.

The engagement on the left was one continuous roll of muskerry for hours. No general officers were injured. Cols. Heg and Bradley, commanding brigades, were wounded. Col. Jones, 36th Ohio; Col. Carroll, Maj. Vannatta, 10th Indiana, wounded. Lieut. Jones, company A, 10th Indiana, killed. Lieut. Colonel Hunt, 4th Kentucky; Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, 2d Ohio; Lieut. Birnam, Lieut. Ludlow, Lieut. Fessenden, battery H, 5th artillery; Lieut. Floyd, battery I, 4th artillery; Captain Brown, 5ist Illinois, wounded. Lieutenant Searles, A. A. G. Starkweather's brigade, killed.

The 79th Indiana captured a full battery. Battery H, 5th Artillery, was lost and recap-

Battery H, 5th Artillery, was lost and recaptured. The fight is not yet over, but will probably be renewed to morrow.

Rebel prisoners taken represent the corps of Hill, Polk, Johnson, and Longstreet in co-op-

eration with Bragg.
Our men are in the best spirits and eager to begin anew. [Special to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

All the Richmond papers of the 16th and 17th received here mention that Lee's army has been in line of battle for some days, but seem to intimate that it will remain on the defensive. This would seem to indicate that Lee is not strong, and is accepted as contimation of the reports that troops have been sent Scattle from Vitroinia. South from Virginia.

Another special to the Post, dated the 19th, says the railroad north of Washington, which was carried away, has been repaired.

Washington, Sept. 20.

A special to the Herald says recent official A special to the Herald says recent official advices state that one of the rebel rams was ready to sail from England, and was supposed to be waiting a favorable opportunity.

Gov. Cortes, of Sonora, waited upon Secretary Seward to-day. Rumor says his object is to establish, if possible, an alliance with the United States against the French invasion of Mexico.

Gen. Butler is about to re-enter the field.

New York, Sept. 20.

A Washington special states that the reported evacuation of Richmond can probably be accounted for by the fact that the rebels are withdrawing stores from the line of the Tennessee railroad and scattering them south ough North Carolina towards Atlanta. This is caused by the capture of East Tennes-see by Burnside.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the rebels appear in increased force along the Rapid Ann, as though determined to resist a crossing by our forces, but showing no disposition to cross themselves.

A small number of prisoners who were brought, including a rebel captain, who reports that Lee is still in command, though they are aware of rumors of his resignation. It is not believed that a battle is imminent, unless the rebels resolve to cross. The Rapid Ann is much swollen.

Ann is much swollen. A Morris Island letter reports the rebels extremely busy in repairing Sumpter. Steamers are constantly plying there from the city with materials therefor

A deserter says, after strengthening Sumpter and planting more batteries on James Island, Beauregard intends to assume the of-fensive, in order, if possible, to gain possession

of Morris Island.

Charlestoff is said to be full of rebel troops.

Otter accounts state that it may be a week
yet before Gilmore can open fire upon Charle -Gen. Gilmore had issued a congratulatory Gen. Gilmore had issued a congratulatory order to his troops on the capture of Morris Island, in which he says the city and harbor of Charleston lie at the mercy of our artiflery. The explosion of a rebel magizine near Fort Johnson is confirmed.

The -iron-clad Roanoke has been put in fighting trim, owing to a rumor that the rebel iron-clads are about to make an attempt to

ron-clads are about to make an attempt to escape from James River. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.
The steamer Golden Age arrived last night.
Dates from the City of Mexico via Accapulco
to the 10th of August, are received. The substance of the news is the activity of gue

rillas, who occupied the main roads leading to the capital; had captured several French trains, causing much suffering from scarcity of provisions.

Communication with Vera Cruz is constant ly interrupted by guerillas, who occupied Ja-lappa and Orizaba.

Seligny, the French Minister, had been

poisoned, causing dangerous illness.

The ship John Jay has arrived here from

terials which give activity to the roots and leaves, the tobacco planter breaks out, when the plant has put forth six to ten leaves, the no news from vicksburg or any point south. Arkansas is growing uninteresting since Steele has taken Little Rock. Large numbers of Confederates deserted when Price gave up the place. When last heard from the rebel army wes at Arkadelphia, the head of navigation on the Washita river. It is believed that their army will continue to retreat as ours advances until it gets into Texas.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

Intelligence from the Army of the Potomac does not possess much interest beyond its general character.

A great number of prisoners, including a rebel Captain, were brought to Washington to dear.

officers from the army are of opinion that toth armice will still remain on the defensive, the Rapid Ann, instead of the Rappahannock, seperating them as heretofore.

Unofficial letters to Assistant Secretary Fox from Admiral Dahlgren show quite clearly that there are no differences between the latter and Gen Gilmon and that are retired. ien. Gilmore, and that everything is progres-ing favorably.

Information in the possession of the depart-

ment leads to the anticipation of brilliant results in a short time from the siege of

Charleston.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.

[Special to the Gazette.]

The Cairo expedition under Gen. Crocker, from Natchez to Alexandria, captured several cannon, destroyed the fortifications at Alexandria, and captured a large quantity of stores, cattle, and mules.

KNOXVILLE, Sept 16.

On Wednesday Lieutenant Colonel Hays, with 200 men of the 100th Ohio, was attacked.

On Wednesday Lieutenant Colonei Hays, with 300 men of the 100th Ohio, was attacked naar Tifford, 93 miles up the railroad, by 1,800 rebels, under Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces losing heavily in killed and wounded, were finally compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,]

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 19. A despatch to the Herald says that seven deserters were shot on the 15th.

The Rapid Ann has risen several feet.
We have lost in skirmishing during the past week, 93 men and 5 officers. The troops are in fine condition. The enemy's left is ascertained to be on Crooked river.

It is said to be definitely ascertained that Ewell's corps has gone to Chattanoogs. A lady from Richmond confirms the passage of a large number of troops from Lee's army, destination conceded to be South-west.

New York, Sept. 21.

MEW YORK, Sept. 21.

The Washington correspondence of the Herald has a statement to the effect that Alexander H. Stevens's mission to Washington was to consult with the Federal suthorities as to whether satisfactory terms of compromise might be arranged so the Confederacy might be arranged so the Confederacy might be avened the disgrace of inviting foreign aid, said aid to be an arrangement with France, she to assist the rebels with fleets and armies in exchange for the possession of Texas.

It is alleged that Stephens is now in Paris effecting this arrangement.

CHATTANOGGA, Sept. 21.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 21.

Chattanoga, Sept. 21.

The battle on the 19th resulted well for us, baving held our own as established on the left and contracted forces during the day. In the morning we held a handsome line, with the right on the hills, and the left protected by rude works of logs thrown up during the night. The left rested on the east side of the Rossville and Lafayette road, about four miles south of Rossville. In the fight of the 19th we lost about 600 killed, and 2,000 wounded, and were ahead three pieces of artillery. The men were in splendid spirits. The engagement was resumed at 9 A. M. on the 20th by an attempt of the rebels to storm Thomas's left and front.

Several times they were severely repulsed with heavy loss to them and very little to us. This fight lasted an hour and a half, and was one of the most terrific of the war. A continuous fire of musketry and artil'ery was being kept up with deadly effect. During this the right and centre were not engaged. For a time the enemy, finding assault vain, manouvred to the left with the intention of throwing a force on the Rossville road and attacking Thomas or dered Branan, who had one brigade in reserve and two with Reynolds, ho'ding the key of the position, which was Thomas's right, to move to the left of the line to protect his flank.

General Rosecrans, at the same time, sent the leaves, which lose these ingredients in the same proportion, and are thereby improved in quality.

The engagement was resumed at 9 A. M. on the 20th by an attempt of the rebels to storm Thomas's left and front.

Several times they were severely repulsed with heavy less to them and very little to us. Several times they were severely repulsed with heavy less to them and very little to us. This fight lasted an hour and a half, and was one of the most terriffic of the war. A considered with heavy less to them and very little to us. This fight lasted an hour and a half, and was one of the most terriffic of the war. A considered with heavy less to them and very little to us. Several times they were severely repulsed with heavy less to them and very little to us. The fight on the left wing. At the same time an attack, so light as to be suspected as a feint, was made on the left, composed of the troops under McOok and Critenden. The fight on the left was very desperate. The enemy was repulsed, but, on being reinforced, regained the position, from which they were subsequently driven after a desperate engagement of an hour and a half.

Thomas charged them for nearly a mile, punishing them severely. About 2 o'clock with the intention of the rebels to the left with the intention of the very desperate. The enemy was repulsed, but, on being reinforced, regained the position, from which they were subsequently driven after a desperate engagement of an hour and a half.

Thomas charged them for nearly a mile, punishing them severely. About 2 o'clock with the intention of the very desperate engagement of an hour and a half.

Thomas charged them for nearly a mile, punishing them severely. About 2 o'clock with the part of the line of the very severely was there is only one to the left of the line of the very severely were to be seen. The same party says there is only one brigade, and as low down as Germanna in the effort to hold on the right and cent with the provert hourse's left and front the left of the line of the very seve

back a short distance on the Rossville road. Parts of the centre were gathered up and re-ported to Thomas, who made several stands, but was unable to check the rebel advance until the arrival of reinforcements. At one o'clock Gen. Granger, with one division of reserves, came up, and was at once thrown into the centre, driving the enemy handsomeinto the centre, arriving the chemy handsomer by from his position in a strong ridge, with heavy loss, the fire from one of Granger's batteries mowing them down. This fight lasted only half an hour or so, with slight loss to us. We regret to say that Capt. Bussell, Granger's Adjutant, was killed ere he had been in the fight ten minutes. After this desperate and bloody repulse the enemy remained quiet until about four o'clock, persisting, however, in manceuvreing on both flanks, their full and correct information regarding this country enabling them to do so with great facility. Having gotten again upon our flanks, the enemy made a vigorous attack, and a fight occurred which has no parallel in the history of this army. Colonel Harker's brigade, of Wood's division, holding the left, covered themselves with glory, and on the right centre Brannan, Baird, Reynolds, and Palmer, with parts of their division, fought most gallantly, while Stedman and Granger, with the reserve, drove the enemy at every point where ly from his position in a strong ridge, with lantly, while Stedman and Granger, with the reserve, drove the enemy at every point where they went in. At five o'clock Gen. Thomas was still triumphant, and on our left held his line of the morning, but the right the enemy drove back to a line nearly at right ang'es with that of the morning. Two lines of retreat were open to him to Chattanooga, on one of which he fell back to Rossville during the night. Our losses have necessarily been heavy, but the list of killed will be surprisingly ligh', and in the two days' engagement we have not and in the two days' engagement we have not and in the two days engagement we have no suffered more in men than the enemy. In the charge by Thomas on the first day the enemy lost more than we did the whole day. What our lesses in prisoners and material are is not now known. Our loss in killed will reach twelve hundred, and our wounded will amount

tweive hundred, and our wounded will amount to seven thousand, most of them slight wounds. Among the general officers killed are General Lytle, Col. Key, Col. King, com-manding brigade, and Col. Bartleton, 101st Illinois. Among the wounded are General Morton, of Rosecrans's staff, Col. Craxter, 4th Kentucky cavalry, Col. Funkhouser, 98th Illi-nois, Lieut.-Col. Mudge, 11th Michigan, and Lieut.-Col. Hunt, 4th Kentucky.

Lieut.-Col. Hunt, 4th Kentucky.

Colonel Bradley, commanding a brigade in Sheridan's division; Col. Chas. Anderson, 6th Ohio; Major Wildman, 18th Kentucky; Lieut. Col. Tripp, 6th Ind; Lieut. Col. Armstrong, 93d Ohio; Major Johnston, 22d Ill.; Lieut. Col. Maxwell, 2d Ohio, all slightly. Lieut. Col. Vaughn, 17th Ky.; Col. Stanly, 18th Ohio; Maj. Brown, 68th Obio; Maj. Dawson, 19th Infantry; all slight. Gen. John H. King is reported wounded and a prisoner.

We have captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, and 1,300 of his men.

we have captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, and 1,300 of his men.

Gen. Garfield telegraphs from Rossville at S:40 P. M. on the 20th that Thomas has left Baird's, Brannon's, Reynolds's Wood's and Palmer's divisions in good order, and has maintained almost the exact position occupied in the moining, except that the right has swung back. Lytle fought a most terrific battle, and has damaged the enemy half. Cen. tle, and has damaged the enemy badly. Gen. Granger's troops moved up just in time, who fought magnificently. The fight-ing was far fierer than ever saw. Our men not only held the ground, but at many points drove the enemy splendidly. Long-street's Virginians have got their bellies full. Nearly every division in the field exhausted its ammunition. Turchin charged the rebel line and took five hundred prisoners, became enveloped, swept around behind their lines, and cut his way out in another place, but

and cut his way out in another place, but abanoned his prisoners.

Another brigade was attacked just, at the close of the fight, and, its ammunition being exhausted, it "went in" with the bayonet, and drove the enemy, taking 200 prisoners, and have them yet. On the whole Thomas and Granger have done the enemy fally as much injury to-day, as they have suffered from him, and successfully received repeated combined attacks most fiercely made of the rebel army, frequently pressing the front and both xanks at the same time.

Gev. Mitchell left Crawfish Springs with his trains safe with him. Geo. Mitchell led 5. trains safe with him.

Washington, Sept. 21.

A letter from the army of the Potomac tonight states that many of the substitutes who had deserted were shot in the several corps at the close of last week. Prompt and extreme punishment now awaits this class of offenders without hope of pardon offenders without hope of pardon.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.

The steamer Marcella was boarded and plundered on the 15th at Dover Landing, Lafayette county. Three soldiers of the 5th State Militia, returning home on furlough, were taken two miles into the woods and shot. The hoat was not burned. shot. The boat was not burned. During the past week 5,000 persons crossed the river at Lexington, mostly refugees from the border counties. Cass county, under Ewing's order, is mostly depopulated.

he river at Lexington, mostly refugees from the border counties. Cass country, under swing's order, is mostly depopulated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, who is now in Paris, it is positively alleged, has written to friends in New York that Napoleon and Jeff Davis have recently formed a treaty of recognition through the agency of Slidell. It is again asserted that the Grand Duke Maximillian accepts the Mexican throne.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CAIRO, Sept. 21.

The steamer G. W. Graham arrived at noon to-day, bringing Memphis dates to the evening of the 19th.

The Bulletin of the 19th says the latest advices from Little Rock represent that our forces captured six hundred prisoners at that place, and General Davidson, with a large cavalry force, was following the enemy up closely. It was believed they would not stop long enough to make fight unless they should obtain great and manifest advantage.

Your correspondent, under the same date, has the following from Arkansas:

"We have intelligence to the effect that Price's army, having been reduced to eight hundred men, is fleeing before General Dawdron's cavalry toward Texas. Some parties from Arkansas bring intelligence that the CAIRO, Sept. 21.

from Arkansas bring intelligence that the number of Confederates who have come in and surrendered to General Steele will amount to nearly 7,000 or 8,000. I think this is exaggerated some.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal,] Washington, Sept. 21. The movement of the army of the Potomac commenced so as to send forward Buford's cavalry across the Rapid Ann. The crossing was effected without opposition. It is presumed that but a feeble force of rebels will be found between Meade and Richmond, and commanders who have resisted the accumulated avidence of heavy detachments sent plated evidence of heavy detachments sent

from Lee's army southward now seem inclined to admit the fact since the news of the Chattaneoga battles has begun to arrive.
Rosecrans is fighting the whole Southern On Sunday evening, Sept. 20, at the Shelby-street M. E. Church, by Chaplain J. H. Bristow, Mr. John Cann, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Maetha Ann Delph, of the city of Louisville. Rosecrans is fighting the whole Southern Confederacy.

The bureau of exchange here received a letter a day or two since from Commissioner Ould, at Richmond, informing them that 12,000 prisoners paroled by Grant had been returned to the field, and, in the exchange referred to, the same number of our, prisoners delivered.

The whole statement in regard to the delivery of prisoners is a lie. Not a man of our own has been returned for these 12,000 who were there armed, and have undoubtedly participated in the late battles at Chattanooga.

New York, Sept. 22.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22. The morning papers contain various speculations relative to the late battles of General Rosecrans, all of which are, however, discredited by the last report sent to press at an early hour this morning, under date of Chattanoo-

who is severely censured for not having arrived earlier. Two of Rosecrans's divis-ions are reported not to have behaved very

HEMP WANTED. AM PAYING THE HIGHEST MARKET PRI for good Hemp. W. A. RICHARDSON, 822 w4 Bullitt street, Louisville, Ky

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

According to official despatches received here, dated as late as 5 o'clock P. M. yester-

A prisoner taken from Bragg's army says

A rebel despatch has been intercepted on the extreme front of the army of the Potomac,

tion was made by the rebels in strong force, which appears to have been repulsed by the force under Thomas, with the advantage on the Federal side. On Sunday an engagement commenced late in the morning. The first countries freely a A. M. M. or in the sun was freely a A. M. M. or in the sun was freely a A. M. M. or in the sun was freely a A. M. M. or in the sun was freely a A. M. M. or in the sun was freely a A. M. M. or in the sun was freely a A. M. M. or in the sun was freely a A. M. M. or in the sun was freely a freely a sun was freely a freely a freely a sun was freely a freely

gun was fired at 9 A. M. but no considerable

firing took place till 10 o'clock.

Previous to 10 o'clock, General Rosecrans rode the whole length of our line. Soon after

the battle commenced, Gen. Thomas, who held the left, began to call for reinforcements. About 12 o'clock word came that he had been forced to retire. The second line of reinforcements were then sent to him, and McCocki whele comments the comments where the sent to him, and McCocki whele comments the comments were then sent to him, and McCocki whele comments the comments were the sent to him, and McCocki whele comments were the sent to him, and McCocki whele comments were the sent to him.

Cock's whole corps, which was on the right and as a reserve in the centre, was also sent to him. General Wood, of Crittenden's corps, and Van Cleve, who held the front and cen-tre, were also ordered to the left, where the

tre, were siso ordered to the left, where the fury of cannonade showed that the enemy was massed, and their places were filled by Davis and Sheridan, of Gen. McCook's corps, but hardly had these divisions taken their places in the line, when the rebel force, which had slackened, burst out in immense volleys on the centre. This lasted 20 minutes, when

Van Clere, on Thomas's right, was seen to give way, but in tolerable order. Soon after which the lines of Reynolds and Davis broke in dis-

incependent fighting, his line assuming the form of a horse-shoe along the crest of a wooded ridge. He was soon joined by Granger from Rossville with a division of Gen. McCook and Gen. Steadman's division, and with these forces firmly maintained the fight till after dark. Our troops were as immovable as the rocks they stood upon. The enemy repeatedly hurled against them the dense columns which had routed Davis and Steridan in the morning, but every onset was repulsed, with dreadful slaughter. Failing first on one and then on the other point of our lines, the rebels for hours vainly sought to break them. Gen. Thomas seemed to have inspired every soldier by his unconquerable firmness, and Gen. Granger, with his hat torn by bullets, rode like a lion wherever the com-

by bullets, rode like a lion wherever the com-

by bullets, rode like-a lion wherever the com-bat was thickest.

Every division commander bore himself gloriously, and among them Generals Tur-chin, Hazen, and Parker especially distin-guished themselves. Turchin charged through the rebel lines with the bayonet, and, being surrounded, forced his way back again. Parker, who had two horses shot under him Saturday, forwing his men in one lice made

Parker, who had two horses shot under him Saturday, forming his men in one line, made them lie down until the enemy was close upon them, when suddenly they rose and delivered their fire with such effect that the assailing colum fell back in confusion, leaving the ground covered with their killed. When night fell this body of heroes stood on the same ground occupied by them in the morning, their spirits being unbroken. Their losses are not yet estimated.

are not yet estimated.

General Thomas telegraphed on Monday forenoon that that the troops were in high spirits. He brought off all his wounded. Of

wounded, of whom not more than 1,000 could

wounded, of whom not more than 1,000 could have fallen into the hands of the rebels. Most of our losses in artillery were occasioned by the killing of the horses.

Gen. Thomas retired to Rossville on Sunday night after the battle had closed. Gen. Rosecrans had issued an order for all his troops to concentrate with the forces at Chattanooga. In the last two assaults our troops fought with the bayonet, their ammunition being exhausted.

hausted.

The latest information that has reached this city is from Chattanooga last evening, and was to the effect that Gen. Rosecrans would concentrate on Chattanooga last night. Thomas had been engaged with the enemy prior to 5 P. M., yesterday, and it was therefore questionable whether he would be able to reach Chattanooga last night. There were indications that the enemy was contemplating a

tions that the enemy was contemplating a demonstration on another part of our line this evening.

[Special to the Post.]

The Government has received intelligence from Gen. Rosecrans's army this morning.

MARRIED.

On the 15th instant, by Rev. Father Wissman, a St. Patrick's Church, John Brady to Miss Brill Jacques, all of this city.

Cn the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride. by Rev. Mr. Barnes, Mr. G. N. McCallum, of this city to Miss Maggie Armstrong, of Jefferson county, In-

On the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's fa her, by the Rev. Richard Dearing, HENRY A. SMITH, formerly of Louisville, to Miss KATE HOKE,

of the city of Louisville.

By Rev. S. L. Murrell, on the 22d day of Septemb 1863, Mr. HARVEY K. WELLS, of Lebanon Junction, hiss Charlotte G. Maglel, of Hardin county, Ky.

September 223, by the Rev. Thos. Bottom'ev, Mr. F Van Seggen and Miss M. Elizaberh Murphy, all of th's city.

Kear Cynthiana, Ky., Sept. 17, by the Rev. George GIVENS.

DIED.

On the morning of the 20th inst., in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Susan Hassell. On Monday morning, at 5 o'clock, Sept. 21st, Henry Camppell, aged two years and ten months, son of V. B. and Lue E. Bartlett.

B. and Lue F. Bartlett.
At her father's house in Elizabethtown, on the 12th
day of September, after a protracted and painful idness, Miss Berlie Haycrarr, daughter of the Hon.
Samuel Haycraft and Sarah B. Haycraft.
On the 17th inst., at Memphis, Tenn., EDWARD TWYMAN, in the 27th year of his age.

For Sale, 825 Acres Tobacco Land in

For Sale, 825 Acres Tobacco Land in Christian County.

A DEMAND for money induces me to offer a most A desirable farm, situated ten miles south of Hopkinsville, Ky, on the Cern Mill road. It is surrounded by wealth, intelligence, schools, churches, mills, &c., and is within two and a half miles of the turnpike to the Cumberland river. Five hundred acres are in a fine state of cultivation, and the remainder finely timbered; barns to cure seventy acres tobacco; land equally divided by road; with three tenements, and an abundance of fruit at each of them; two good wells; two never-fatling springs, and stock water in abundance, with every improvement suited to a well-arranged home.

I will sell the whole er a part of said land, give possession at any desirable time, and divide payments tesuit purchasers. It is suitable for a sold by the 25th of September next, I will sell be both of Cotober, sell my entire crop, stock, farm stensils, &c., at the same time. Terms made known on day of sale.

Jis dtd&w2

B. J. DAVIS.

D. R. YOUNG & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS

No. 529 Main st.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Are now receiving a full and complete stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

To which the attention of the city and country trade is invited.

CORNET HOUSE,
Corner Main and Second streets,
ROBERT A. BELL HAVING FURCHASED THE named House from the late B. J. Adams in the above-named House from the late of August, a becamed an active partner in conducting the same under the vigority of the same and the same

SILAS F. MILLER, ROB'T A, BELL. [Democrat copy.] 829 d, w2m

a29 dlmis&wlm

street's corps had reinforced Bragg's army be-fore the battle of Saturday, and it was subs-quently stated by deserters from the rebel NOTICE. NOTICE.

To THE HEIES AND LEGAL REPRESENTA

tives of G. Taylor Lans, late of the city of Lanaster, Fa., deceased: You are hereby notified to but appear in the Orphan's Court of Lancaster couny, to te held on the 16th day of November, 1885, at 18

yelock A. M., to accept or refuse to accept the reastate of G. Taylor Lana, deceased, at the valuntion
thereof mede by the inquest held hereon and confirm
d by said Court, or show cause why the same should
to be sold.

S. W. P. BOYD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lancaster, Sept. 9, 1863. 822 w3 my that Ewell's corps had also come to his assistance.

A telegram was received here to-day, from the officer in command at Chattanooga, which speaks in most encouraging terms of the gen-eral result of the actions of Saturday and Sunday, in which, according to his representa-tions, the Union army achieved a substantial success, the enemy losing the most in killed and wounded.

NOTICE. A THE COURT OF COSMON PLEAS OF LAScaster county, PA.;
Viliam N. Lane, Hubbard August Term, 1863, No.
B. Taylor and Alico T.
Toylor his wife, James H.
Tane. Alexander H.
Ritchie, aminor, who
the Jurors annexed,
Lane Madison
T. Ritchie, Polly Ritchie,
and William L. Ritchie,
and the poly Ritchie,
vs. A prisoner taken from Bragg's army says Mobile has been stripped of troops for Bragg's army, and that some troops have been sent to him from Charleston, and also troops from Lee's army were in the late fight—in fact, that the whole Confederacy seemed concentrated there for an attack on Rosserans.

A rebel despatch has been intercepted on the

wherein the rebel commander of the army of Northern Virginia is informed, from Richmond, that Bragg engaged Rosecrans on Saturday and Sunday, capturing two pieces of artillery and five hundred prisoners.

The State and National Republican, in their Jenkins.

Same time, by consent of connsel for plaintiffs and defendants, Court grant a rule on the parties in interest to come into Court on the icht day of November, 1833, at 10 o'clock A. M., to accept or refuse the real extate excited in the inquisition, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Shereff's Cyfice, Laboaster, Sept. 9, 1863. \$22 w3 late editions this afternoon, have accounts evidently received from official sources. The longer one, from the Evening Star, is as follows: On Saturday, the 19th, a demonstra-

Kentucky Female College, THIS INSTITUTION, OWNED BY THE BAP-THISTS, will roope on the second Monday in rep-tember, 1883, under the supervision of Rev. J. W. Goodman & Principal and Proprietor. For particu-lars see circular or address J. W. Goodman, Shelby-ville, Ky.

United States of America vs. William Thomas Vincent, at the bands of helical by the property of the limited states of America vs. William Thomas Vincentification of the United States, within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above certified cause, on the 5th day of September United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, who prose not be the court of the United States, alleging that said William Thomas Vincent, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences done unureed by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection; to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and conflicted the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said William Thomas Vincent, at the time he cidsaid acts and committed said offences, ow ned the following property:

One I undred and therty were of a tract of land, mere or less, in Olthesm county, R.y., about two and a half miles ceature and James Vincent.

The estate, property, effects, money, and credits in the hands of Polly Goff, belonging to said Vincent.

The sam of \$20, due 25th December, 1883, for negro hire, in the hands of Holly Goff, belonging to said Vincent.

The sam of \$20, due 25th December, 1883, for negro hire, in the hands of the O. Moss.

Also the sum of \$90 uninety-five dollars), due 25th December, 1883, in hands of Geo, Neal.

One regro man named Huira Ann.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the sam, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the set of raid tour, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give on the next december term, the 5th day of October, A. B. 1863, then the lines of Reynolds and Davis broke in disorder, born down by the enemy's columns, which are said to have consisted of Polk's corps. These two divisions were the only ones thrown into much disorder. Those of Negley and Van Cleve were thrown into confusion, but soon rallied and held their places, the first on the left and the second on the right of Thomas's corps. Davis and Sheridan, late in the day, succeeded in rallying about 8,000 of their forces and joined Thomas. Gen. Thomas, finding himself cut off from the right, brought his division into position for independent fighting, his line assuming the form of a horse-shoe along the crest of a

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Diesniot of Kantucky: \ United States of America vs John R. Tereckmon WHEBEAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States. WHEREAS, AN INVORMATION HAS BE, which and for the District Court of the United Stat within and for the District of Kentucky, in the abentified cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. Is by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States, the District of Kentucky, who prosecures here in behalf of the United States, alleging that John Throckm: rton, since the 1rh July, 182, has done acts and committed the offences denounced by the and 6th Sections of the act of Congress, approved I July, 182, cntilled "An act to suppress humrredit opmish treason and rebellion, to seize and confisc to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confisc

that said John R. 2hrockmorton, at the time he disaid acts and committed said offenses, owned the property following:

The interest of John R. Throckmorton in 213 acres of land, more or less, in Jefferson county, Ky., being part of a tract of 302 acres, 2 roo's, 14 square poles, conveyed by Aris Throckmorton to said John R. Throckmorton to act of the City of Louisville of \$1,000 each; also any estate, effects, credits, or stocks or rights in the hands of Aris Throckmorton belonging to said John R. Throckmorton, or in which he has an interest.

That the same are by reasons of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being \$6 forfeited the same has been selzed and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monitise under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything L. say why the same shall not be condemated as forfeited and the proceeds there-of disposed of according to the

aske their respective allegations in that behalf.
H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 7, 1863. 87 d10&wf 1,000 KEGS WHITE LEAD, various brands, for WILSON & PETER. LOUISVILLE

Agricultural Works, Corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets,

LEVER POWERS AND THRESHER With Wrought Iron Cylinders. Cemplete 4-horse Power and Thresher, ready for

ENDLESS CHAIN POWERS AND THRESHERS.

Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher, and Separator (2-horse). Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher, and Separator (1 horse). Excelsior 2-horse Fower, including band-wheel, atone. Excelsior Horse Power, for one horse, including band-wheel, alone. band-wheel, alone.
Threshing Machine, with Separator and Sixtures,
25-inch cylinder.
Threshing Machine, with Separator and Fixtures,
24 inch cylinder.

MILLER & MOORE,

This news is of a more cheering character than that previously received. The Government has made preparations for meeting every contingency that is likely to occur in the field of Roeecrans's operations. KENTUCKY CIDER MILL. Press than can be found on any other still, 15 13 also nester and better arranged, and will arrenge about FIVE BARRELS OF CIDEN PER DAY BY HAND We will warrand this Mill to be of open offsacity is every respect to either the Krusser or Culp Mistry which result at forty dollars each particular to state "Willer & Moore's Kentucky Cleer-Mill: Weight of Mill 375 lbs:

MILLER & MOORE,

Louisville, Ky. M. C. RAMSEY Has a select stock of

Watches. Clocks, Fashionable Silver Superior

Jewelry Ware, Spectac Jewelry, Spectacles No. 318 Fourth street. WATCHES REPAIRED by J. R. ESTEBLE.

au28 d&wtf GROVER & BAKER'S

Celebrated Noiseless SEWING MACHINES!

EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.

Illinois, North Carol Alabama, Locading every State Fair where exhibited in 1862.

The Work Made upon the Grover & Baker Machine has taken the First Premium in every Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited to this date.

88 Machines furnished of the same patterns and at the same price, making either the Grover & Baker Stitch or the Shuttle Stitch, as customers prefer.

Stitch or the Shuttle Stitch, as customers prefer.
GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, New York.
5 Masonic Temple, Louisville.
apri4 wem & sepil d3m. THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VAN WINKLE, BRAMLETTE & VAN WINKLE, Attorneys at Law. WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURT OF AP-peals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

E. L. & J. VAN WINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and djacent Circuit Courts.

**Offices Frankfort and Danville. 815 d3m&w6 Bethany College.

THE TWENTY THIRD SESSION OF BETHANY COLLEGE will open on the first Monday in detober next. Hitherto this Institution has been entirely exempt from any military interruptions, and the promises are that it will continue to go on in entire free dom from disturbance of all kinds. In the continue of the state of the stat

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) 58. No. 1351 United States of America vs. Phil. Parrish, &c.. WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States.

That the same is by reason of the premises for eited to said United States, and being so for feited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshalf for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the said of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of

rake their respective altegations in that behalf.
H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 1, 1863.
sl dio&w4 NITED STATES OF AMERICA, 188. No. 138.

Disputer of Kentucky: [88. No. 138. United States of America vs. Hart Glbson, W HERBAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN Hield in the District Court of the U. States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5st day of August, A. D. 1883, by J. Tevis, Egupire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said Harragilson, since the 17th of July, 1882, has done, the acts an decoratited the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th to publish treason and rebellion, to seize and cooliscate the property of rebels, and 10r ofter purposes,

to raid thirteet.

Said district.

Now, therefore, the pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admoni-hall pressons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same hall not be condenied as forested and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the ne proceeds thereof disposed of according to the rayer of said information, that they be and appea cfore the said District Court, to be held in the cit; I Louisville, in and for said District, on the first des its next October term, the 5th day of Detober, A. 1865, then and there to interpose their claims, and make their respective allogations in that behalf. JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Actiorney.

Dated September 1, 1863.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Ss. No. 149. United States of America vs. Elisha Worthington, &c.
WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN
filed in the District Court of the United States

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated Sept. 7, 1883.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss. No. 151.

Hancock and Clay streets.

1 lot 1160 feet, creek south side Garden street.

1 lot 21 feet by 102, south side of Market, between afackson and Hancock streets.

1 fot 5 feet by 102, seat side of Shelby, tetween Marshall and Walnut streets.

1 lot 100 feet by 100, southwest corner of Walnut and Hancock streets. neces Streets.

75feet by 165, south side of Walnut, between kson and Hancock streets.

112 eet by 165, north side of Chestnut, between by and Campbell streets.

115 feet by 264, suth side Water, between Brook lord streets.

Floyd streets. d streets.
7½ feet, creek to river, between Brook and 6-10 c d streets.
7½ feet, creek to river, between Floyd and hard ther. g feet, creek to river, between Floyd and in streets. sson streets.
71% feet, south side of Fulton, between Jackson Hancock streets. Hancock streets. 7½ feet, creek to river, between Jackson and ancock streets, t 40 feet by 117, west side of Campbell, creek to

of the rect of 117, west state of campoon, creek to iter.

of 117.5 feet, river, south side of Fulton, bet. Pres on and Jackson streets.

of lot 16, fronting on Portland Avenue.

cres corner Macison and Garden.

14, 35.5 feet by 294, south Market, between Brook and Floyd streets.

15, 57.5 feet, creek to river, between Preston and ackson streets.

15, 37.5 feet, creek to river, between Brook and layd streets. feet, creek to river, between Preston and

5/3 reet, treet to ther, of streets of streets.
1175/ It., tirer north side Fulton, between Presant Jackson streets.
575/ ft., creek south side Fulton, between Presand Jackson streets.
74 feet, creek to Brady street.
161 by 280 feet, south side Water, between Floyd reston streets.

5 by 200 teet, southeast corner of Floyd and feet, creek, south side Fulton, between 1st 20 by 165 ft., north side Madison, between Pres-

1 lot, 2c by tee Ir., not its sate thanks, to and Jackson streets.
15 acree, Preston Woods.
25 acree, Garden Lands.
25 acree, Jefferson county.
1 triangular intersection, between Bronden and Green
1 triangular intersection, between Bronden and the Newburg road, about it acres.
100 ft., scuth side Garden, between Garden and Bearorang creek. grass creek. b acres of land near Man's Lick, Jefferson county, an acres of land near Man's Lick, Jefferson county, Kenticky.

Also, any money, stocks, or credits in the hands of George Hancock belogicing to said Preston.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in parsuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hareby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1833, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behal.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.

Dated September 7, 1853.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Ss. No. 145, United States of America vs Sandford Lyne, &c. United States of America vs Sandford Lyne, &c.

WHERRAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN
filed in the District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above
entitled category the States, of Septembers, A. D.
1855, by J. Tevis, Eag., Attogney for the United States,
for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein
in behalt of the United States, falleging that said
Sandford Lyne, since the 17th of July, 1852, has done
the acts and committed the offences denounced by the
5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved
17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and
confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Sandford Lyne, at the time be
cild said acts and committed said offences, owned the
property following, viz: poses," and that said Sendford Lyne, at the time be cid said acts and committed said offences, owned the property fellowing, viz:

All the right, title, and interest of said Sandford Lyne in the real estate of randford and Wm. Lyne.

A tract of land of (526) five hundred and twenty-six acres, on which Wm. Lyne lives.

The catate, stocks, rights, and credits in the hands of Wm. Lyne belonging to said Sandford Lyne.

That the same are oy reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited, the sme have been selzed and are now in custody of the Mar shal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the s me have been seized and are now in custody of the Mar shal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or thaving anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited, and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said informant, that they be and appear before the said district Court, to be held in the city of Louisyille, in and for said District, on the first day of its next Corbor term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and make their respective allegations in that behalf.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated September 7, 1863.

87 d10&w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, S. No. 145.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:
United States of America vs. John Jones, &c.
WHEREAS. AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, Forty-three acres, one rood, and twenty-four pole being No. 3 in subdivision of one hundred and eighty three acres of land lying in Jefferson county. Ky., an aubdivided into six lots or parcels by the Marshal of the Chancery Ceurt. subdivided into six lots or parcels by the Marshal of the Chancery Court.

Also, one hundred and thirty-two acres of land known as lot No. 10, adjoining Gazley & Jockeys farm, and the rents due and to become due on both tracts.

And that said ar icles became thereby forfeited to the us- of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the Strict, on the first day of its next October term, the Strict, on the first day of its next October term, the Strict, on the first day of its next October term, the Strict, on the first day of the next October term, the Strict, on the first day of the next October term, the Strict, on the first day of the Month of the Strict, on the first day of the next October term, the Strict, on the first day of the Month of the Strict, on the first day of the Month of the Month of the Strict, on the first day of the North of the Month of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.) 88. No. 135. United States of America vs. Carey A. Hawkins, &c WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN the did in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Keutucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 180, by I Twels, Yannira, Artonne for the Buitled States

sci, then and there to interpose their claims and to aske their respective allegations in that behalf. If C. McDoWgLL, U.S. K. D. Joshux Trvis, U.S. Attorney. Dated September 1, 1651.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 8s. No. 140.
PISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
United States of America vs. Abraham Buford, &c.
WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss. No. 139.

HEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN erefore, in pursuance of the monition and f the Court to me directed and delivered, admonish all persons having or claims

93 d10 & w4 DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:
United States of America vs Thos. J. Clay, &c.
WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BREN
filed in the District Court of the United States,

bet front by to feet doen, south side Main between 4th and 5th strees;

son strees, between Floyd and Breston.
Also, the undivided half of the following lots:
1 lot, 23 feet by 210 feet, north side Main, between
5th and 6th streets; oth and 6th streets; lot, southwest corner Green and 4th streets, 163 feet on Green and the on 4th side Jefferson, be-lot, 20 feet by 100 eet, south side Jefferson, befeet on Green and see on the life Jefferson, belot, 20 feet by 100 eees, south side Jefferson, beyen, proceeds of lot, 60 feet by 105 feet, south side
Rowan, between lith and lefth streets;
6-10 of a share of the capital stock of the Louisville
and Nashville Bailroad Company, issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
One uncivided half of 15 9-10 shares of said Sailroad Company, one for \$100 15 and the other for \$2.33 77,
issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
And a life certificate for \$79 15, issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
Ald a life certificate for \$79 15, issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
Ald a life certificate for \$79 15, issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
Also, the rents and profits or all said estate,
That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and beine so forfeited, the
same have been selected and are now in custody of the
Marshalt buf fre, in pursuance of the monition under
the scal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I
do hereby admouish all persons having or claiming
any interest in said property, or having hapthing to
say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited,
and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to
the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the
city of Louisville, m and for said District, on the first
day of its October term, the 5th day of October, A. D.
1803, then and thereto interpace their claims, and to
make their respective alter disons in that behalf.

P. A. GARTNER, Special Battlef for

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, S. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:

United States of America vs. H. Clay Meriwether, &c.

WHEREAS, AN LA SEMBLA 1900 HAS BEEN

fired in the District Court of the United States,
within and forthe District or Kentucky, in the above
ensitied chast, on the 6th day of September, A. D.

1830, by J. Tevis. E-quire, Attorney for the United
States for the Fistrict of Kentucky, who prosecutes
before, in behalf of the United States, allegting that
said H. Clay Meriwether committed the offences deneunced by the 6th and 6th sections of the act of Congress. approved 17th July, 1892, entitled "An act to
suppress insurrection, to punish treason and febblion,
to stize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for
other purposes," and that said H. Clay Meriwether,
at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the groperty following, viz.

One undivided fifth of one hundred and cighty-five
acres of land in Jefferson country, Kentucky, on which
David H. Bus westerpressided, and the reads and one
of the undivided fifth of one lot of land 490 feet by 590. d H. Meriwether despects, come due thereon. e undivided fifth of one lot of land 160 feet by 500 on the southeast corner of Broadway and Preston on the southeast corner of Broadway and Preston. to become due thermon.

One undivided fifth of one lot of land 150 feet by 500 feet on the southeast corner of Broadway and Preston streets and the rent due and to become due Thereon.

The interest of said H. Clay Meriwether in the read and personal estate of David H. Meriwether in the read and personal estate of David H. Meriwether, the coased.

The undivided two elevenths of lot 21 feet by 50 feet, also 2.55 feet all lot.

The interest of said H. Clay Meriwether, the coased.

The interest of said H. Clay Meriwether in the read and personal estate of Lydis H. Meriwether, deceased.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited the same has been ested and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonsible all operty, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said-District Court, to be held in the city of Louisvilletin and for said District, on the liest disposition in the custody. A District is not be held in the city of Louisvilletin and for said District, on the liest disposition and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said-District Court, to be held in the city of Louisvilletin and for said District, on the liest disposition in the condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said-District Court, to be held in the city of Louisvilletin and for said District, in the liest disposition in the condemned as forfeited and the proceeds there disposed their claims and to make their respective all estations in that behalf.

Joen x TEVIS, U. S. A. KODOW Elei, U. S. A. K. D. Dated September 7, 1800.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. S. No. 152.
United States of America vs. Simon B. Buckner, 28.
W HEREAS, AN INFO MATION HAS BEEN WHEREAS, AN INFO MATION HAS BEEN States, within and for the District Courte of the United States, within and for the District of Kentacky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. B., 1863, by J. Terris. District of Kentucky, who prosecut at a states of the United States of the United States of States, who prosecut at a state of the United States of July, 1862, has done the acrs and summitted the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish trea-on and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Simon B. Buct ner, at the time he did said acts and committed state offences, owned the following property in the city of Louisville, State of Keattocky, 7tz. 3 heavy linen curtains, 3 blue damask do, 8 pairs blue and white curtains, cord and tassel, 3 pairs red do, 1 officer's coart, 1do, do, 1 linen do, 2 black silk dresses,

one in that behalf.

J. Trus, U. S. M. K. D.

J. Trus, U. S. Attorney.

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29 d&w6 sail 1-

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John A. Haya's He

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